THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 5. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

DEMOCRACY.

The New York Convention.

The Gossip of the Second Day's Proceedings—Predictions Concerning the First Ballot.

Manifesto from Andrew Johnson—Circumstances under Which He will Accept the Nomination.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Correspondence Between Citizens of New York and the President.

The following correspondence explains itself:—

To the Hon. Andrew Johnson—Sir:—The undersigned, citizens of the city of New York, having observed with satisfaction your administration of the highest Executive office of the nation, and believing that the patriotism, fidelity to the Constitution, and fearlessness which have hitherto marked the performance of your official duties are the highest guarantees as well as the essential qualifications for the efficient and faithful discharge of a public office for the public good, do respectfully ask whether, if deemed desirable for the preservation and unity of the conservative interests of this country, you will allow your name to be presented to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States? Yours with high respect, F. W. Coggill, James Gallatin, Thomas Morrell, Robert H. Berdell, N. A. Baldwin, William H. Appleton, J. W. Garard, Jr., Henry Grinnell, Francis Skiddy, Emil Sauer. City of New York, June 21, 1868.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1868.—Gentlemen:—To your friendly inquiry whether, "if deemed desirable for the preservation and unity of the conservative interests of the country," I would permit my name to be presented to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I would respectfully reply that I am not ambitious of further service—I may say, indeed, of further endurance—in that elevated and responsible position, unless by a call so general and unequivocal that it would be an endorsement by the people of my endeavors to defend the Constitution and the reserved rights of the several Commonwealths composing what was once in fact the Federal Union. Of such approval in the present temper of parties I can perhaps have no reasonable expectation.

All history proves that men who in official position oppose for any reason the cherished schemes devised by factions to acquire power, usually find more determined assailants than open and earnest defenders. Hence the resisting measures which, although sustained by Congress, I honestly believed to be encroachments upon the Constitution, my task has been made arduous, and seemingly ungracious by an opposition powerful, well organized, and possessing a controlling influence in the halls of legislation unprecedented in the history of the country. Compelled to devote my entire time to the issues that have been forced upon me, and to contend against a majority represented by two-thirds of each House of Congress, I have been unable, while striving to protect and maintain the liberties of the people, to check extravagant expenditures for objects not contemplated by the Constitution, and to lighten the burdens of taxation which now rest so oppressively upon the nation. In the midst of these embarrassments I have not been discouraged, when, from the public prints or from some unusually frank and outspoken friend, I have heard that "I have no party." The suggestion has only served to remind me of a memorable remark, uttered when faction ruled high in Rome, that "Cæsar had a party, and Pompey and Crassus each had a party, but that the Commonwealth had none." Aiming only, as the representative of the people, to stand by the rights of the Commonwealth, may I not pertinently make the application to my own case?

Constrained, in occupying my position as the federal executive, to abide in silence wrongs and encroachments of the most insidious as well as desperate character, or sometimes, when incapable of arresting them permitted only to employ futile protests, compelled with only the privilege of remonstrance or the terrible alternative of counter revolution to resist revolutionary projects; obliged to stand in the attitude of a mere spectator, while the valuable time of the nation has been wasted in causeless assaults upon myself and office for the benefit of a party, I cannot complain if the people, while witnessing, have not been able to make my cause thoroughly their own—the defense of the constitution and laws their own battle.

Until, however, the people's representatives will recognize more plainly the imperative needs of the country by lightening the burdens of excessive and onerous taxation, and preventing successive imposts upon the same article, beginning with its crude state and following it through the successive stages of manufacture to its final use and cost, the people being thus made to pay extortionately and ruinously these accumulated taxes, until the time appropriated in Congress to partisan schemes is devoted more to legislating for the people's wants, the nation will have to be content with the mere delusive hope and promise of better times; since mere party politics will continued to be considered of greater moment than the study and practice of political economy and the reduction of tariffs, and the making of a President of more consequence than the diminution of the national indebtedness, and a return to sound currency and specie payments. With the people, then, must rest the correction of whatever is wrong in the respects indicated, and if their public servants find them careless of their responsibility, if the people will not do their duty in seeing that their representatives perform theirs, no executive will ever have power successfully to defend their rights, and few will care to incur the apology consequent upon the attempt.

I am now, however, as I have ever been, in the hands of the people and at their disposal. My struggle for the Union and the integrity of the Government began long ago. Conscious of having honestly discharged my duty and satisfied that the contest in which I have been compelled to engage will, in the end at least, enure to the benefit and indeed safety of constitutional liberty and human rights, I can well afford, I think, to look calmly on the present and await patiently the verdict of the future. Whilst I know that the struggle for the rights of the people and for deference to the Constitution is not yet over, yet believing that the late palpable failure to do violence to that great instrument and the executive office, the worst that faction can for the present do has been accomplished.

I would only, in concluding this brief statement of my views and feelings, express the hope that in the selection by the Convention of a candidate for the Presidency, whose duty it will be, if elected, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and to execute the laws made in pursuance of its provisions, the public good and leading and well-defined principles will not be sacrificed to the mere purpose of party ascendancy. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Caucussing of Delegations.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

Last evening was spent by most of the delegates in ascertaining how the vote would be to-day on candidates. The Pendleton men from different States held a caucus at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to work out their programme of operations for to-day. They are confident of success, and base their confidence on the calculation that all Southern delegations will, on the fifth ballot, vote solid for Pendleton. With that vote they hope to receive sufficient to nominate him. One of their plans is to have the North refuse to vote on the first ballot or two, and then vote for the man who receives a majority of the votes in the Northern States. This they are confident will be Pendleton. They count 116½ votes as certain on the first ballot, and believe that they will increase on every subsequent ballot. This is their calculation, while the best figures among those opposed to Pendleton do not give him as large a vote as that in the start, and are confident that he will not get a majority vote in any ballot. Some of the friends of the other candidates, laboring under the belief that Pendleton's friends will not be able to nominate him, but will make the nomination in the end, propose to cast the vote of their delegation on the start for Pendleton, in hopes, in the end of receiving the entire Pendleton vote for their candidate. This will swell his vote on the start to a higher figure than it otherwise would be. Among those which may vote in this way is California and Nevada, hoping to thus, in the end, benefit Judge Field, and a portion of Missouri, who desire to aid Blair. The South, as yet, manifests a determination to scatter their vote, until they see who will be most acceptable to the North. Missouri will not bring forward Blair's name until about the third ballot.

Probable First Ballot.

After a careful canvass of the different delegations, and taking the best dates that can be obtained of the sentiment, the following table shows about the probable result on the first ballot:—

	Pendleton.	Hancock.	A. Johnson.	Church.	Chase.	Packer.	Parker.	English.	R. Johnson.	Field.	Hendricks.
Alabama	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Delaware	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kansas	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Maryland	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Massachusetts	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...
Michigan	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Minnesota	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Nevada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	112	52	37	35	9	26	7	20	7	8	1

In this calculation the States of California and Nevada are given to Field; the vote of these States may be cast for Pendleton on the start, in the hopes of getting that vote for Field when it is found that Pendleton cannot be nominated. Delaware is given to Pendleton, but in the calculation of the friends of the latter last night, they did not count Delaware. Those three States are the only changes of any moment from the canvass of Pendleton's friends so far as Pendleton's vote is concerned. The State of Michigan had not decided last night how they would vote. They are put down above as divided between Hancock and Reverdy Johnson. They are to hold a meeting this morning and decide how the vote shall be cast in the start. There is also some doubt about a portion of Maryland going for Reverdy Johnson, and from these points the above table will be found to be substantially the result of the first ballot, unless a material change is made by the caucussing last night and this morning.

Giving to Pendleton the States of California and Nevada, as they claim, and taking from them Delaware, the vote on the first ballot, in accordance with the above table, will only vary one-half a vote from that of the canvass of the Pendleton men. They put it down at 116½, while those variations in the above table make it 117. The vote for English, Hancock, and Andrew Johnson, may vary from the above, the former depending upon how many of the New England men vote for Chase on the start, and those of Johnson and Hancock upon the final conclusion of some of the Southern delegations.

From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

The Giants of Democracy.

New York is too large for these fellows. In threading its streets their small intellects seem to dwarf into nothingness, and to supply the apartments thus made vacant in their skulls they resort to stimulants. The result of this excess—the delegations seem to prefer "Jersey rifled," and "unrectified benzine," even to their own native drinks—is delay of ordinary business in our police courts. The police, as in duty bound, are necessitated to arrest all drunken and disorderly persons whom they find on the streets, and that the business of the Convention may not be delayed for want of a quorum, those among the prisoners who are delegates have the precedence in the examinations before the sitting magistrates who are kept busy from six o'clock until nine or ten every morning, dismissing, fining, and lecturing them for conduct so unseemly.

And these men would represent the Democratic party—that grand organization which, in other times, gathered within its mighty folds the greatest intellects of the republic, inscribing on its banners a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, a Jackson, a Van Buren, a Cass, a Calhoun, a Wright, and a hundred others, whose names shine like stars on the pages of the history of our country! *O tempora! O mores!* And so out of the length and breadth of the nation only a pitiable collection such as we have described could be brought together to prepare the people for the fight in November of the ballot-box against the radical hosts, headed by such banner-bearers as Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax.

Pool Selling on the Nominations.

Owing, as was supposed and which doubtless was the fact, to the limited notice given of the affair, there were but few in attendance last evening at Riley's, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, on the pool selling on the nominations for the Presidency at the Convention. Only three pools were sold, from which it will be seen that Chase was the favorite. The pools were one for $110 and two for $50 each, as follows:—

Chase	$30	$10	$10
Pendleton	20	8	8
Hancock	10	5	5
Hendricks	5	5	5
The field	45	22	22

The sale of pools will be resumed at the same place this evening, and continue every evening until the Convention makes its nomination.

Pennsylvania and Packer.

Pennsylvanians profess themselves strongly in earnest in their presentation of Judge Packer's name for the suffrages of the Convention. They held a meeting yesterday, at which a test vote was taken, and although both Pendleton and Hancock were represented, it was finally resolved to urge Judge Packer's claims as a unit. They argue that without Pennsylvania the Democratic nominee cannot hope to be elected; that while Judge Packer is certain of carrying that State, no other name before the Convention is; hence his claims for consideration as an expediency candidate. Outside of this delegation, however, Judge Packer's name is but rarely mentioned, and it is scarcely likely he will receive much beyond his own State vote.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R. 134⅝	Chi. and R. I. R. 107
N. Y. and E. R. 69⅜	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R. 107¼
Ph. and Rea. R. 96½	Pacific M. S. Co. 97¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R. ..91	Western Union Tel. 34
Cle. and Pitt. R. 87⅛	Gold 140¾
Chi. and N. W. com. 78⅛	Market dull.
Chi. and N. W. pref. ..82	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The New York Convention.

Doings To-day Resolutions from A. H. Stephens.

The Platform Adopted—Greenbacks for the Bondholders—Reconstruction Denounced.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Thaddeus Stevens' New Impeachment Articles.

BY THE CUBA CABLE.

Insurrectionary Movements in Mexico—Affairs in Venezuela and the West Indies.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Stevens's New Impeachment Articles.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following are the new and additional articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, prepared by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and by him presented to the House of Representatives this afternoon.—

Whereas, A high court of impeachment has lately been in session to try Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors, and has adjourned without completing its judgment; and whereas, it is proper that additional articles should be filed, if the House deems it expedient, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of be appointed to prepare additional articles of impeachment, and report the same, in substance as follows:—

Additional Articles of Impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives, in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

FIRST ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did abuse the patronage of the Government, which, by virtue of his high office, had been entrusted to him, and did pervert it to improper and selfish purposes, inasmuch as he used it to corrupt the people of the United States, and to induce them to abandon and renounce the principles which they conscientiously held, and to adopt others which they did not approve, in order to promote the selfish purposes of the said Andrew Johnson. The President of the United States came into power and received his office because he professed to hold the principles of the Republican party, and zealously avowed his determination to carry them into effect. When he came into power, he found the offices of the Government, many thousands in number, filled with men professing the same Republican principles, and who had been appointed expressly to carry them into effect. When by a fatal accident he become the Chief Executive of the nation, he determined to seek an election for the same office at the next Presidential term. He foresaw that it would become necessary to renounce the principles of the Republican party, and to establish a new personal party especially devoted to himself, and he did not hesitate to apply to that object the profits of thousands of offices, and millions of revenue. He set deliberately about turning faithful officers out of their places, because they would not renounce their principles, and of appointing others to office because they pledged themselves to support him and his principles. The removals and appointments were avowedly made for no cause of merit or demerit, but for the purpose of adding recruits to his new party.

SECOND ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—That the said Andrew Johnson being the chief Executive of the United States, and being assigned by law to the duties to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed, and having no judicial or legislative power confided to him by the Constitution, all his duties being strictly executive, did, on the 29th day of May, 1865, and before and after that time, usurp to himself the powers of another branch of the Government, and did do acts and exercise functions which belonged to the legislative branch alone; and in pursuance of such claim, having at the time the army and navy of the United States at his command, did establish and erect into a separate government that portion of the United States from the lately so-called Confederate States of America, and which was lately embraced within the boundaries of the State of North Carolina, and did by his own usurped authority create a State and form of government hitherto unknown to the United States, and did create an office hitherto unknown to our Constitution, and appointed thereto an officer whom he called Provisional Governor, and directed him how to construct and carry out said government. He fixed, and by his own will decreed the qualifications of electors, and who should be eligible to office in the new government, which he by proclamation declared was deprived of all civil government by the armed forces of the independent belligerents with whom we had been at war; and he appointed W. W. Holden to the office of Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and directed him to administer the offices of the newly-created State.

On the 13th of June, 1865, he usurped the same powers, and without any direction from Congress, to whom alone it belonged, erected into an independent State that part of conquered territory formerly known as the State of Mississippi, and appointed William L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor thereof. And on the 17th of June, 1865, he in like manner erected a portion of said territory into what he called the State of Georgia, and appointed James Johnson Provisional Governor thereof. On or about the 17th, 21st, and 30th of June, and the 13th of July, he in like manner created Governments which he called the States of Texas, South Carolina, and Florida. And when afterwards Congress declared such Governments and constitutions null and void, and prescribed other methods of governing said territory; and to enable it to enter the Union by the consent of Congress, the President declared such laws null and void, and advised the people to resist their execution; and he has never aided in carrying into effect, but has resisted what are called the "Reconstruction laws."

THIRD ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—For that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by his corrupt practices, did attempt to induce the Senators elect from the State of Colorado to perjure themselves upon the condition of his signing the bill admitting Colorado into the Union as a State, and thereby admitting them as Senators of the United States.

He did also pardon and restore the right of franchise to 193 deserters, who during the war deserted from the United States army, upon condition that they would vote for the Democratic party at the then immediately ensuing election; and they did thus vote, and gave to the Democratic agent, Hon. Thomas B. Florence, the sum of $1000 in cash.

He appointed numerous persons to office who could not take the test oath, and did not take it, but were allowed to act and discharge the functions thereof in defiance of law.

He ordered agricultural scrip to be issued to the State of North Carolina, which scrip was issued under the act of 1862, when North Carolina was in armed warfare against the Union.

He restored, without authority of law, large tracts of forfeited property; enough, it is believed, to pay the national debt, which had been forfeited under act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862. By reason of all which outrages this government became impoverished, the people embarrassed, the Rebel raiders allowed to flourish, and the Constitution flagrantly violated. He sold pardons for money, or allowed it to be done by pardon-brokers.

FOURTH ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—He did take from the Treasury of the United States large tracts of land and large amounts of money, sufficient, it is believed, to have paid our national debts, and which had been transferred to the United States by act of July 17, 1862, as enemies' property, to be applied to the expenses of the war and the debts of the United States. This was corruptly and unlawfully done without any authority of Congress.

FIFTH ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—He did usurp the powers of other branches of the Government and exercise the legislative power in defiance of the Constitution, in creating or attempting to create new Governments out of the territory conquered from the "Confederate States of America," so-called, and to govern them by his own mere power, by form unknown to the Constitution, without consulting Congress, but defying their authority when they had spoken, and denying the constitutionality of the laws of Congress enacted to govern said conquered territory.

FROM MEXICO.

Glimpses of Anarchy—Insurrectionary Movements.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 7.—The following are additional advices received from Vera Cruz to the date of July 2:—

General Rivera, the rebel, was wounded in a skirmish recently, and several of his leading supporters now disown him.

General Alatorre has gone to Puebla to take command of the national forces ordered to put down the Negrete insurrection. The latter is now reported to have but a small force under him.

General Escobedo has taken the field to root out the Santa Anna rebels in the Sierra Gorda.

General Corona is reported to have gone to Sonora. Other accounts have it that Durango is his destination.

In the State of Jalisco the famous Colonel Chavez has pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, with a regency, and the authorities have given him seven hundred guns. This was to be expected since the trial of Governor Cuervo.

In the State of Guanajuata the revolutionary element is on the increase. The insurgents have robbed a mine.

General Martinez, of Sinaloa fame, is again on the war path. He has captured the town of Fuerte Tolentino.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The Haytien Peasantry Plunder Jacmel—Salnave's Successes.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 7.—The peasantry in the neighborhood of Jacmel entered that town recently and plundered the place. The American Consul calls for a United States man-of-war to be stationed at that point. So far Salnave is reported to have been successful against the insurgents surrounding Port-au-Prince.

Alarming Earthquakes in St. Thomas.

According to our latest advices from St. Thomas, the earthquakes there had become again quite frequent and alarmingly violent. Some of the shocks lasted as long as thirty minutes.

FROM VENEZUELA.

Strength of the Contending Forces—Falcon's Immense Defalcation.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 7.—From Caracas we have advices to June 22. The rebels have met with some reverses. General Bruzual is reported to have about twenty-five hundred men under him, and General Monagas about twice that number. The latter was very popular.

There were three candidates for the Presidency; but Monagas had the lead. All assemblages of citizens were forbidden by decree of the Commander-in-Chief. The amount of ex-President Falcon's defalcation is stated to be immense.

Frightful Accident at Springfield, Mass.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 7.—A man, woman, and child who were crossing the Connecticut River on the steam ferry, at South Holyoke, about five o'clock last night, met a sudden and shocking death. They were all seated in a carriage, and their horses taking fright plunged off the forward part of the boat, which ran over them. All three were drowned. The body of the woman has been recovered, also the horse and carriage. The circumstances led to the belief that the unfortunate persons were Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Davis and son, nine years old, of this city, who left their boarding-house on East Bridge street, shortly after dinner, for a carriage ride to Holyoke. Mr. Davis has lived in the city only a few months.

Drowning of a Family.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 7.—Three persons were drowned while crossing the Connecticut river, at the ferry at this place, yesterday. They are supposed to have been Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Davis and their son, of Springfield.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

The Crowding Avoided This Morning.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The police arrangements this morning on Fourteenth street are excellent. All crowding at the doors of Tammany Hall is prevented by a line of police, who permit none but holders of tickets to the Convention to approach the building.

Pendleton Slaughtered.

At 10 o'clock the delegates were generally on hand, and the galleries filled with spectators, as also were all the seats appropriated to the ladies.

Prior to calling the Convention to order the Hall was filled with rumors; some of Pendleton's friends say, that combinations have been made which make his defeat certain.

The Platform.

The Committee on Resolutions have agreed unanimously on the platform, and are ready to report promptly.

Preliminaries.

The Convention was called to order by its President at 10·40. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Plumm, who referred, with appropriate feeling, to the sudden death of Peter Cagger, a delegate to the Convention from the State of New York.

On motion of Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, the reading of yesterday's journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Wright, of Delaware, submitted a series of

Resolutions from Alex. H. Stephens,

of Georgia, which he asked to have read and referred.

The name of Stephens was loudly cheered.

The resolutions were read by the Secretary.

The resolutions declare adherence to the Union; that the Union under the Constitution is a union of States, and that the doctrines of Jefferson should be reaffirmed, and the necessity of bringing the Government back to their observance; that the Democratic party, in sustaining the Federal Government during the late war, did so in good faith to sustain the Constitution, to preserve the rights and dignities of all the States unimpaired; that the highest meed of patriotism is due to all who perilled life and fortune for the maintenance of the Union; but we have no thanks for those who carried on the war for the subjugation of the States, or to subject the white to the black race.

Afraid of Resolutions.

Mr. Richardson, Illinois, moved that all resolutions hereafter submitted be referred without reading. If the Convention took any other course it would make some mistake, and commit itself to something it could not maintain on the stump.

A delegate moved to amend so as to confine the motion to all resolutions relating to the platform.

Mr. Cox said the Committee on Resolutions was now ready to report, and he hoped that Mr. Richardson would withdraw his motion.

A delegate from California sent up the resolutions of the Labor Convention of California against negro domination, and in favor of the eight-hour rule as Democratic doctrine.

Mr. Richardson insisted on his motion to refer all resolutions.

Mr. Bigler (Pa.) moved to lay on the table, which was taken.

The question was then on Mr. Richardson's motion, referring all resolutions without reading.

Mr. Price (Missouri) here took the chair.

The Platform Reported.

Before the vote was taken on Mr. Richardson's motion, Mr. Murphy, of New York, rose to report from the Committee on Resolutions the platform agreed upon, which he sent to the Chair, where they were read by Mr. Murphy.

They declare that the Democratic party, reposing trust in the intelligence and justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution, recognizing slavery and secession as settled by the late war, or voluntary action of the Southern States, never to be renewed, do demand the immediate restoration of all the States. (Cheers.) Amnesty for all political offenders, and the right of suffrage in all the States; payment of the public debt, where the obligations do not expressly state on their face, or the law under which issued do not provide for payment in coin, shall be paid in lawful money of the United States. (Prolonged cheers.)

Fourth. Equal taxation of all property, including Government bonds. (Cheers.)

Fifth. One currency for the Government and the people, laborer and office holder, pensioner and soldier, producer and bondholder; (great cheers); and

Sixth. Economy in the administration, reduction of the army and navy, abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau (cheers) and of the inquisitorial modes of collecting revenue, tariff for revenue, and such equal taxation under internal revenue as will afford protection for both our native and adopted citizens against the doctrine of immutable allegiance; denounced the usurpation and tyranny of the radical party in its violation of their pledge in the conduct of the war that it was only for the preservation of the Union; having subjugated the States, overthrown the freedom of speech and of the press, established a system of espionage, disregarded the habeas corpus, made of the national capital a bastile, and threaten to destroy the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and maligned the Chief Justice because of his integrity on the trial of the President.

The report continued at considerable length to recite these abuses, and in conclusion declares that the privilege and trust of suffrage belongs exclusively to the control of each State, and that Congress has usurped it in violation of the Constitution. Specifically denounces the reconstruction acts as usurpations, unconstitutional and void. The soldiers and sailors' pensions are to be faithfully paid. The public lands shall be reserved for homesteads, and thanks Andrew Johnson for resisting the aggressions of Congress. In conclusion, the report invites men of all parties in the past to unite on this platform.

The Platform is Adopted.

Mr. Murphy moved the previous question which was adopted with few dissenting votes. A delegate called for the reading (cries of "question," "question)," which was put and adopted with few dissenting voices, and the Convention rose to its feet wildly cheering.

A Motion to Proceed with the Nomination.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the United States. Some confusion ensued, but the Chair put the question at once, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Seymour here resumed the chair.

Vallandigham's Motion Tabled.

Mr. Vallandigham moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and that the motion to reconsider lie on the table. Agreed to.

The Two-third Rule.

Mr. Seymour said it was important that the Convention, before proceeding to ballot, should clearly understand what the two-third rule was. He was very anxious that no misapprehension should arise after a ballot shall have been taken, and called upon the Secretary to read the decision of previous Democratic Conventions in regard to that rule, and said if there should be any doubt upon the operation and effect of said rule he invited discussion and some form of resolution by the Convention, which should determine whether two-thirds of the entire Convention, or if the vote should not be full, two-thirds of all those voting should determine the ballot.

Mr. Richardson moved that two-thirds of all the delegates voting upon any ballot shall decide a nomination, and added a few remarks denouncing the two-thirds rule as a mischievous one.

From Chicago.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO July 7.—An attempt was made to arrest Henry Barry this morning. He drew a knife and cut the officer, who shot him dead.

Great interest is felt here as to the nominee of the Democratic Convention. If it is not Pendleton it will cause schism in the ranks of the Chicago unterrified.

Phillips & Lubenstein's chair factory took fire last night. Loss $10,000.

William Holdsworth, a prominent citizen, died suddenly yesterday.

Suicide of the Cleveland Murderer.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—John Cool, who killed his two step-sons, named Quayle, at Warrenville, June 27, cut his throat, last night, in his cell, with a razor borrowed from a fellow-prisoner. Cool's companion in the cell was wakened by the blood dropping on his face, and found Cool to be dead. His trial commenced yesterday.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Morning Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 7—A. M.—The Money Market is declining. Consols for money, 94⅞@95; and for account, 95. American securities quiet and steady. Bonds, 73¼@73⅜. Erie, 41. Illinois Central, 101⅞.

PARIS, July 7.—The Bourse is steady; Rentes, 170.

FRANKFORT, July 7.—5 20s, 77¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—A. M.—Cotton firm; sales of 11,000 bales. Beef heavy. Lard quiet and steady. Cheese quiet and steady.

LONDON, July 7.—Sugar, to arrive, 26s. No Whale Oil in market.

Afternoon Quotations.

LONDON, July 7—P. M.—The Financial Market is unchanged. Linseed Oil, £32 5s.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—P. M.—Cotton firmer; sales of 12,000 bales. Beef, 108s. 6d. Pork dull. Lard firm. Cheese buoyant.

ANTWERP, July 7—P. M.—Petroleum is firmer.

LONDON, July 7—P. M.—American securities are quiet, but firmer. Illinois Central, 101⅜@101½. Atlantic and Great Western, 35.

MANCHESTER, July 7—P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics is firmer and higher.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—P. M.—Corn is firm. Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—3·30 P. M.—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 30th ult., since last report, or one week, were 4000 bales.

Peas quiet. California Wheat steady. Oats firmer.

Marine Intelligence.

BREST, July 7.—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, from New York, June 27.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 7 — Arrived, steamer Hermann, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—Arrived, steamer City of Paris, from New York.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Peter Cagger Thrown from his Carriage, and Killed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Peter Cagger, of Albany was instantly killed last night, while riding in the Central Park, by being thrown from his carriage.

John T. Develin, of New York, was so much injured that his life is despaired of. The sad event casts a terrible gloom on the community.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Reading, 96⅝; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 70⅛; Cleveland and Toledo 102⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107⅝; Michigan Central, 116¾; Michigan Southern, 91⅜; New York Central, 134¼; Illinois Central, 158; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 56½; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson river, 138; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 110⅝; do. 1865, 111⅛; new issue, 108⅜; 10-40s, 107; 7·30s, 108⅞; Gold, 140½. Money, 4 to 5 per cent. Exchange, 110¼.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, July 7, 1868.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent. First class commercial paper ranges from 5@6 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government loans were a fraction higher. 113⅛ was bid for 6s of 1881; 107 for 10-40s; 108½ for June and July 7·30s; 113⅛ for '62 5-20s; 110⅛ for '64 5-20s; 111⅛ for '65 5-20s; 108⅛ for July '65 5-20s; and 108⅛ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged, the new issue sold at 102⅜.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 129⅜, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52⅜@52⅛; Lehigh Valley at 54⅛, no change; Reading at 48⅛, a slight advance; and Catawissa preferred at 29, no change; 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 41 for Elmira preferred; 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Union sold at 44@44½, an advance of 2½; and Second and Third at 50½, no change. 36 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 61 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 10 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. 160 was bid for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 107 for Northern Liberties; 30½ for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; 85 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; and 71 for City.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21⅞@22, a slight decline, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred 21½, an advance of ⅛; 74 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal, and 50 for Delaware Division.

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10·00 A. M.	140⅞	12·00 M.	140⅞
10·55 "	140⅞	12·15 P. M.	140⅞
11·09 "	140⅞	12·30 "	140⅞

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110⅛@110⅜; 3 days, 110⅝@110⅞. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 11¼@5f. 10.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New....10.3⅝	20 sh Leh V. opg&ffat 54⅜
$1000 do..New...c..102⅜	86 do.......... 54⅜
$5000 C & Am 6s, '83..ls 91½	200 sh Read R..........ls.. 48⅛
$2000 do..........ls.. 91	100 do..........b5..48 3-16
$1000 do..'75.s5wn.. 93	100 do..........s5.. 48⅛
$1000 W Ches R 8s...c.. 88	16 sh Leh N..........ls.. 22
$600 Lehigh Conv L... 66	200 do..........ls.. 21⅞
10 sh C & Am..........129⅜	200 sh N Y & Mid.......... 3⅞
10 do..........129⅜	200 sh Gr Mount.......... 3⅝
3 sh Penna R.......... 52⅞	500 sh Sch N Pf.....ls.. 21½
41 do..........ls.. 52⅞	10 sh Union P R.......... 44⅞
26 do..........ls.. 52⅞	40 do..........ls.. 44

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113⅛; do. 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 106⅞@107⅛; do. 7·30s, June, 108⅛@108⅜; do., July, 108⅛@108⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do., September, 1865, 118@118⅛; do. October, 1865, 117½@118. Gold, 140⅛@140⅜. Silver, 133⅛@135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867 108⅛@108⅜; 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 106⅞@107; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 108⅛@108⅜; 3d series, 108⅛@108⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; September, 1865, 118@118⅛; October 1865, 117⅞@117⅞. Gold, 140⅛@140⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 113@113⅛; old 5-20s, 113@113⅛; new 5-20s, 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅛; 5-20s, July, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 107@107⅛; 7·30s June, 108⅛@108⅜; do., July, 108⅛@108⅜. Gold, 140⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 7.—Bark—Supplies come forward slowly, and the stocks are exceedingly small. The demand is good for No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

The Flour market is quiet, and prices rule in favor of buyers. There is no margin for shipment, and the home consumers operate sparingly. Sales of superfine at $7·50@8·25; extras at $8·50@9·25; 500 barrels Northwestern extra family at $9·50; 200 barrels Minnesota do. do., at $10·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $10@11·50, and fancy brands at $12@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9·25 ℔ bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a decided improvement in the demand for Wheat, and some holders are asking an advance of 5 cents ℔ bushel. Sales of 5000 bushels prime red at $2·30@2·35, and 2000 bushels No. 1 Spring at $2. Rye is selling at $1·85@1·90, a decline. Corn is in better request, and prices generally are held at an advance. Sales of yellow at $1·14; Western mixed at $1·11@1·12, and 500 bushels white at $1·10. Oats are in steady request, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 85@86 cents, and 1600 bushels Southern at 89 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Provisions are excessively dull, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Scarecrows—Mr. Stevens.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The distinguished and venerable representative from Pennsylvania, in proposing, last Friday, a gift of money in excess of their salaries to most of the public employes in Washington City, saw fit to deliver himself as follows:—

"Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania:—Mr. Chairman, I shall not occupy my five minutes. A word will be sufficient. Some time ago we passed a bill giving 20 per cent. additional compensation to all whose salaries are under $2500 but a scarecrow—I think that is the name—a scarecrow came on here from New York and comised over the ground one night, and next day the friends of the bill scattered like the antelopes of the mountains, scared to death; the bill was defeated, and the scarecrow went back to New York triumpnant. (Laughter.)

"Now, this amendment contains less than one-third the amount that was appropriated by that bill, and we can surely afford to give this small pittance to these men. I have heard it said that a good many of them are married. I saw a list of the unhappy men who are married (laughter); and more than three fourths of those who will be benefited by this amendment have that misfortune. I hope the amendment will be adopted."

Comments by the Tribune.

Mr. Stevens' illustration seems to us exceedingly felicitous. Crows are useful in their place, and do a world of good; but then they have a weakness for getting out of place, and depredating on the farmers' corn. To curb this vicious propensity and drive back the black ravens from the fields where they would do mischief to those haunts wherein they are useful, is the "being's end and aim" of scarecrows. Honor to scarecrows! Crows are good and bad by turns; scarecrows do much good and no harm at all.

And now to business: —

We differ radically with Mr. Stevens on the vital philosophy of Government expenditure. Mr. Stevens proposes a free gift of public money to certain employes of the Government. The original proposition (twenty per cent. extra on their last year's earnings) would have required two millions of dollars; Mr. Stevens' modification thereof would take at least one million. Now all the money in the Treasury, in our view, has to be earned in order to be spent. If certain parties are given $1,000,000 extra out of the Treasury, certain other parties must pay $1,000 000 extra into the Treasury. Mr. Stevens' proposition then, raises this question, "Will justice be subserved by taking $1,000,000 extra from the tax-payers and dividing it among these Washington tax-consumers?" On that question, we are constrained to vote in the negative. We would like to gratify the Washington clerks; we cannot do it at the expense of the American tax-payers. We believe the great mass of the taxes are paid by men who work harder and for smaller pay than the Washington clerks—that the appropriation urged by Mr. Stevens could only be made at the expense of equality, justice and the rights of the poor. Hence, we oppose it.

Mr. Stevens' theory is radically different from ours. He holds that Governments can make money at will — not merely "coin money," but call it into being. The power of Congress to "regulate the value thereof"—which we hold to be a power to declare the true value, from time to time conforming the legal to the actual standard—he holds to be a power to declare every leaf in our woods a dollar, and thereby make it the full equivalent of an American silver dollar. Of course, our notions of economy in official management must seem exceedingly petty and shabby in his eyes. When a Goverment has Aladdin's lamp, why should it not toss full purses about as though they were pebbles? Who doubts that a lucky pirate is more liberal in his disbursements than a poor farmer who has toiled forty years for less than a dollar per day of twelve to fourteen hours' hard work? Naturally, the pirate thinks the farmer a miserly, mean-souled skin-flint; but the farmer's standpoint is different; and he could not, if he would, fling guineas and doubloons to waiters and ostlers as the pirate can well afford to do.

We owe a national debt of twenty-five hundred millions of dollars. Not a dime of this debt comes to us or to any one in whose personal fortunes we feel an interest. But the debt is righteously due; it is the price of our national salvation; it is to be paid by honest sweat and toil; and we are more than willing to pay our part of it. Call it a tenth of all the property in the country—a mortgage of ten per cent. on every farm and every building—and we are ready to work while we live for its payment, while we hope to leave some property to be taxed therefor until the last dime is paid off. We cannot consider a national debt a national blessing any more than a personal debt is a personal blessing. We greatly desire to pay off principal at the rate of one hundred millions per annum until there is none left to pay. We understand that paying debt means harder work, more frugal living, less considerable accumulations of property than if we did not owe. But Mr. Stevens has a very different notion of debt. Our two thousand millions of interest-bearing national debt he holds can be extinguished by offering the holders greenbacks for their bonds, dollar for dollar, and thereupon refusing to pay interest on them a day longer. That is to say:—For a debt which specifically draws interest in gold at six per cent. per annum, the principal being payable within twenty years at furthest, he holds that we can tender the face in greenbacks drawing no interest at all, and payable never, and if our creditors do not accept these we may tell them to whistle for their money. He calls this paying—we deem it swindling so barefaced that no blackleg in New York or in Washington could resort to it without being cut by his fellow blacklegs as a low, contemptible villain. It is inevitable, therefore, that our notions of "twenty per cent. (or any per cent.) extra" should differ widely from those of Mr. Stevens.

Taxing Bonds.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

At a time when the Government was hard-pressed on all sides, and its financial necessities most urgent, it called on the people—not capitalists merely—but everybody, to give their money and take its bonds; and the call was responded to in various ways, to the amount of about twenty-five hundred million dollars, the average interest thereon being about six per cent., the bonds being mainly Five-Twenties. Without the money the Government could not have survived, and there was no other way of getting it. Nor was there any certainty that the Government would not, after all, go under; for the days were dark, and it was no time for stopping to calculate coolly. There were those who did not hesitate to urge that whoever put his money into these bonds would draw a blank. And they are of those who are now clamoring for a step toward repudiation. The Government gave good terms, but nobody at the time thought, and few will now contend that, considering everything, they were too good. It was a bargain—a contract—the consideration whereof, so far as the lender is concerned, was that that he should get the nominated interest, and ultimately his principal. There was a chance that he would get neither. On the other hand, Government agreed to pay, but everybody understood that the Rebellion must first be put down, and the life of the nation preserved. Few men in their cool moments, operated on by no emergency, would choose to lend money in this way at an average of six per cent. per annum. Now, however, if we do not destroy our credit by dallying with the repudiation idea, we may, perhaps, borrow as much or fund our debt at a less rate of interest. But this depends on the way we keep our faith.

It is not an auspicious circumstance that the House of Representatives, by the votes of all the Democrats and enough Republicans, have instructed the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill providing for the collection of a tax of ten per cent. on the interest on these bonds, whereby the interest will be reduced. The proposition is a blow leveled at our credit, especially abroad—just where we should be most jealous of it. So far as it goes, it is repudiation; for it violates a solemn agreement. It is a proposition calculated seriously to impair, at the moment when the strengthening of the national credit should be the policy of everybody in the land, more especially those acting for the Government.

There is much claptrap talk about bonds escaping taxation when every other description of property, including incomes, is taxed. Who of those who thus talk would take the bonds on less favorable terms under the circumstances existing at the time Government virtually demanded the money? And what sort of honor is it that prompts an individual or a nation, after the storm has been weathered, to undertake to cut down the agreed upon rate of interest on a forced loan? Ordinarily bonds should not be exempted from taxation; and as a rule there should be no way whereby money could escape its share of the common burthens. But in this case exemption from taxation was in a large degree the wherewith the nation saved its life; and who will say it was too much to pay?

Six hundred and fifteen millions of the bonds are held abroad. Would anybody repudiate the bargain—which was an easy one for us, as everybody thought at the time—on that account? At home four hundred and twenty-five millions are held by the banks, which are taxed as heavily as anybody. The remainder is held, not by the capitalists, but as a general thing by men of comparatively moderate means. Is there any reason why the bargain with them should be repudiated?

The vital consideration which attaches to this question is the national credit. That must be preserved at all hazards. There will be no difficulty in funding the debt if we keep perfect faith. If we do not, the thirteen millions which the proposed ten per cent. tax would produce would be earned at an incalculable cost.

The Greenback Doctrine—Its Fundamental Error.

From the N. Y. Times.

The supposition that the legal tender acts apply to the bonded debt of the Government results from misapprehension of their object and scope. From the very origin of the Government legal-tender acts have been passed, their object in every case being to enable defendants in suits to plead that they have made a lawful tender; but as the Government is not capable of being sued, and is consequently not under the necessity of tendering money in legal proceedings, no lawyer or statesman, or financier ever supposed that these acts, which commenced with General Washington's administration, were passed with any other view than to afford the means of determining the rights and obligations of parties who might be litigants in judicial contests. Society would be entirely unprovided with proper and sufficient regulations to determine the relative rights and obligations of debtors and creditors if courts were not in existence, empowered to decide whether what had been tendered was lawful and sufficient, or otherwise. But neither in any work on elementary law, nor in any opinion promulgated by any court, nor in any production regarded as authority in any country, have these legal-tender acts been supposed to relate in any manner to the obligations of the Government which passed them.

The act of Congress of February 9, 1793, provides that Spanish milled dollars of a certain weight "shall pass current and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands." The act of June 25, 1834, provides that certain other coins therein enumerated shall pass current as money within the United States by tale, "for the payment of all debts and demands." The acts of June 28, 1834, and March 3, 1843, use the same language applicable to other coins. The Constitution restricted the States from making "anything but gold and silver coin a tender for debts," but was silent as to the quantity, weight, or description of such coin, and hence the necessity for legislation on this subject by Congress to establish uniformity in all the States as to what constitutes the debt paying medium. But for such a restriction on the States, and for such regulations one of the great objects of union would have been frustrated.

No one supposed that the general Government could pay its debt in Spanish milled dollars by weight, or in such other foreign dollars by tale, although as between individuals and corporations, public and private, they were thus made a lawful tender for their public or private debts. It would have been deemed a violation of honor to apply an ordinary legal-tender act to the solemn obligations of the Government, which had defined precisely in its coinage acts what the dollar was which it purported to pay. The debt due by a city corporation comes within the description of a public debt, and answers that call of the legal-tender acts of 1862 which provides that the greenback currency shall be "lawful money and legal-tender for all debts public and private within the United States." The privilege of pleading such a tender in court was thus extended to the public debts of public corporations.

The act further provides, and here it departs from its functions as a legal-tender act, that such greenback currency shall be receivable for "all claims and demands against the United States except for interest upon bonds, notes, and certificates of debt or deposit." What was intended by claims and demands? A debt ascertained and fixed by a solemn undertaking is never referred to by such loose phraseology. It was intended to apply to that large mass of claims and demands current and floating for which no bond or other security had been issued. When the Government issues its promise to pay a dollar it means no other than the dollar fixed by its own laws.

A single test will set this matter clear. The act of 1862 provides "that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States." These, it then declares, shall be such tender.

Now, what did the Government intend should be thus promised by the greenback and paid at the Treasury on demand? No one supposes that it was any other than the gold or silver dollar described in the acts of 1792, 1837, and 1849. When, therefore, in its five-twenty bonds it promises to pay a dollar, the same dollar was unquestionably intended. The word, as between itself and those who receive its promises, has no other signification than that specified in the coinage acts, although as to "all claims and demands" authenticated by officers of the Government, and for which securities have not been issued, this temporary currency is made receivable.

The adoption, therefore, of the greenback theory by the Democratic Convention will be a blunder as well as a wrong, because, although what is stamped on the back of greenbacks is calculated to mislead, yet, examination into the theory upon which legal tender acts are passed will satisfy fair-minded men that so much of it as relates to legal tender has no manner of application to the debts of the Government, which, not being suable, cannot plead a tender; and that so much of it as relates to claims and demands, refers only to the mass of floating debts of a current nature which might be temporarily adjusted by a promise to pay an actual dollar at a future day, which dollar the creditor would ultimately be entitled to receive at the place of designated payment, provided he remained holder of the security.

In the case of an individual who pleads the tender and makes the payment of a greenback the discharge from the debt is immediate and absolute, but although made receivable for claims and demands against the Government, the Government is still the debtor for an equivalent amount payable in gold or silver dollars on the happening of resumption on presentation of the greenback security.

The Injustice of Taxing Bonds.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Committee of Ways and Means, in reporting back to the House the Butler-Cobb resolution reducing the interest upon United States bonds, in the form of a bill, say that they do so "in obedience to an order from the House, and in opposition to their best judgment," and that they "reserve to themselves the right, as members of the House, to oppose in every possible way the adoption of the measure, which they regard as hostile to the public interest and injurious to the national character." The committee could not have expressed their disapprobation of the bill they were forced to report in stronger language. But they have also framed it in such terms as to indicate to him that runs precisely the meaning of a ten per cent. tax upon coupons. "To secure the collection of said tax," says the bill, "the amount of interest hereafter paid on any bonds or securities of the United States, bearing interest at six per centum shall be at the rate of only five and a half per centum; bearing interest at the rate of five per centum shall be at the rate of only four and a half per centum; and bearing interest at the rate of three per centum shall be at the rate of only two and seven-tenths per centum per annum;" and a provision is added that "no higher rate of interest shall be paid on the national securities, all conditions of such securities and all laws to the contrary notwithstanding." The bill reported thus declares that the bondholders shall hereafter receive, in lieu of the interest specified on the face of the national promise to pay, "a composition at the rate" of ninety cents on the dollar—to borrow the expression with which an English journal characterizes the tax of sixteen per cent. recently imposed upon her by the bankrupt Government of Austria.

To the foreign bondholder, who purchased his bonds in the belief that the nation by which they were issued would observe at least the letter of the obligation, the proposed measure would be simply a breach of good faith, the consequences of which would be disastrous to all concerned. The markets of London, Frankfort, and New York cannot be far apart while the Atlantic cable continues in use, and a depression on one side of the water must be followed by a corresponding depression on the other side. The European stock exchanges are more sensitive than the American to influences affecting the marketable value of United States bonds, have much less faith in the purpose of the Government to pay them according to their letter and spirit, and will throw them upon our hands if alarmed. It needs no prophet to tell a business man the effect upon values of the forced sales of one or two hundred millions of the six or eight hundred millions of bonds held abroad. Breach of faith with the foreign bondholder will surely lead to a depreciation in the value of the principal at least equivalent to the amount netted by the tax, probably to a serious disarrangement in business and perhaps to a commercial crisis.

In the case of the American bondholder, the proposed abatement of interest, instead of equalizing taxation, as claimed, would create a marked inequality. As was shown by Mr. Blaine, in the speech we published the other day, more than seven hundred and fifty millions of the bonds being held by national banks, savings banks and insurance companies, are already heavily taxed. Moreover, the act of March 2, 1867, expressly provides that in estimating "the gains, profits and income of any person, there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds or other securities of the United States" and "the amount of all premium on gold and coupons." Thus every person residing in the United States and every citizen of the United States wherever residing must pay at least five per cent. upon every coupon he collects. Why should he be made to pay fifteen per cent?

The theory, even if it were founded in fact, that the national securities held at home are mainly in the hands of wealthy capitalists would afford no ground for an enactment so unjust in its operation; for wealthy capitalists, who lend their money to the Government, ought not to be punished for doing so by being taxed more heavily than capitalists who invest their fortunes elsewhere. But it is not the fact that the United States bonds are so held. A large proportion of them are held by poor people, or by people in moderate circumstances, either directly or indirectly through their interest in savings banks, insurance companies, or national banks. It is these people, who cannot change their investments so readily as moneyed men, whom the Butler-Cobb proposition will rob. The Western man invests less in permanent securities, because he turns over his money oftener than the more cautious citizens of older communities, but in the East it is otherwise. Hence the opposition from the East to Pendleton's scheme of repudiation, which Messrs. Butler and Cobb have done no little to bolster up, if reports from New York may be relied upon.

Grant and Revocation—A Parallel.

From the N. Y. World.

Nearly seven hundred years ago, soon after the accession of Richard I to the throne of England, a number of Jews thronged from all parts of the kingdom to London, chiefly for the purpose of seeing the coronation of that Prince. Intolerance—a sin from which the world yet suffers—was very rife among our half-barbarous ancestors then, and the Jews were forbidden to present themselves on the occasion. A few of them had the temerity to do so in disguise, however, but they were discovered, and the infuriate populace at once arose in their mean might, indiscriminately plundering and murdering the Jews of London. This led to a similar *emeute* at York, where, after having suffered much from the violence of the roughs of that day, the Jews were permitted by the Governor of York Castle to take refuge within that fortalice, whither they removed, with their families and effects.

Now it seems that the leaders of the mob were indebted to the Jews, and so, by consent of the Sheriff, who was also probably a borrower, they attacked the castle. But so hideous were their manifestations of ferocity that the Sheriff repented when he saw their cruel impulse, and revoked his order. Nevertheless mob law prevailed. The Jews were pressed upon in their stronghold until they could hold out no longer, and then, by advice of their chief Rabbi, they all, to the number of five hundred, destroyed their wives and children, and then put an end to their own lives.

An edict against the Jews, and a revocation of the edict when popular opinion set in against it, were also marked incidents in the military career of General Grant. There is no evidence, so far as we are aware, that he ever black-mailed the Jews, or that he was indebted to them when he drove them from the camps of the army; but in that act we see a curious and instructive proof that the world has not made progress in every direction, after all, and that a leader of American armies in the nineteenth century can be as intolerant, if not as cruel, as a fanatical boor of the twelfth.

The parallel is brief, but it is sufficient to "point a moral," if not to "adorn a tale." The Jews upon whom Grant passed the gratuitous insult in question did not commit suicide to the number of 500, or any other number; but, on the contrary, the act of Grant was a suicidal one for himself, as will doubtless be proved when the votes for the Chief Magistracy come to be counted—and in this we have an antithesis as well as a parallel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 20, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH,
5 14 11w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
5 28 10t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 26 2m

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS a stock vote of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the Charter:—

Section 5 The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and the management of the affairs of the Company: Provided, such By laws are not repugnant to nor inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

The polls will be opened in the LIBRARY, on MONDAY, July 6 and closed SATURDAY, July 11. The hours for voting will be, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 4 to 9 P. M. The vote will be by ballot, each share of stock being entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person.

JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1868. 7 2t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EVAN DALRYMPLE, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,
No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

Dated at Philadelphia, June 24, 1868. 6 27stuth3w

THE STEAM GENERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

This Company are now prepared to furnish

WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,

Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,

(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),

No. 528 WALNUT STREET

NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.
EDWARD H. GRAHAM,
5 13 3m Secretary and Treasurer

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS,
DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY,
Of the latest styles,
SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC.
SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES,
A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 12 4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
4 11 3mrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

TURRET CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and dealer in fine Watches, French Clocks, Gold Jewelry, Etc., No. 22 N. SIXTH Street, having received the agency of
STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,
is prepared to make estimates and contracts for putting up these Clocks for Town Halls, Churches, School Houses, Etc., in the full assurance that they are the best and cheapest
TURRET CLOCKS
in the United States,
Inquiries by mail promptly answered. 5 26

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING; ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.
1 1f

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND MACHINE SHIP-KNEES.
1 31 stuthf
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS,
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS,
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 13

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 2p Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FURNITURE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Third Door above the Continental,
1 25 Philadelphia.

806.—CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for Ladies and Gents'. Address H. BRITTON,
4 16 1m 1p No. 806 SOUTH Street.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

NEALL & McBRIDE,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,
AND DISTILLERS OF
FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA WHISKY,
PURE AND UNADULTERATED,
No. 151 South FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 12 thstu1p

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 6 11 1 126 WALNUT and 2 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS,
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 718 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmth South Amboy, N. J.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 328 AND 330 SOUTH STREET
Has large assortment of MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 8 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES,
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 1rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1122 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.
ALSEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 138 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 10 mw

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 716 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 11 1

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1307 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporters by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 2 wfm

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS—Hyatt's Patent Lead Band and Cement Sidewalk Lights, Vault Lights, Floor and Roof Lights, made by Brown & Bros., Chicago. For sale, fitted, and laid down by ROBERT WOOD & CO., No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue.
3 wrm 3m 4 Sole Agents for Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 1*

THE SOUTH.

Its Condition and Sentiment—Dr. Sears' Report.

Barnas Sears, D. D., formerly President of Brown University, and now Commissioner for the expenditure of George Peabody's Southern Educational Fund, has returned to the North, after an extended tour through the Southern States, and the other night gave the results of his observations in an address before the Baptist Social Union at Boston. We gather the following from the *Traveller's* report:—

The North and South do not yet understand each other. The chief medium of information—the press—is not to us a wholly correct representation of Southern opinion. Very many of the best men of different shades of Southern sentiment agree that the worst set of men are those who figure sometimes in politics, and chiefly as writers in these papers. A great change has begun—not completed. A very great and radical change has begun in the minds of the people of the South, and is to be carried through to the end. Slavery is abolished, and emancipation has been proclaimed throughout the country. And this is accepted; accepted at first as a necessity, accepted very reluctantly and with much indignant feeling, but now there is a growing conviction among sober-minded men that heaven is to be thanked for this unforeseen and unexpected result which the war has brought about. There are constant references of it to a higher power that overrules all things, sometimes mysteriously, but in a way which they are compelled to acknowledge is for wise and good purposes, and they think they are beginning to see some of these purposes. The tone of their preaching in this respect is changed. There is a prevalent opinion among the better men, both in the clergy and the laity, that the abolition of slavery is one of those great dispensations of Providence before which every man is to bow, sincerely and without reluctance. Sometimes it costs a struggle; their property is gone; the institution which they once loved is gone; the whole order of things is passing away, and many of them are doomed to pass the rest of their days in poverty. And yet they believe that a higher good is come about, and they view things with a Christian submission, they await the developments of Divine Providence.

Without reference to party politics, the sober, earnest element of Southern society has come to the conclusion that slavery is forever dead; that Calhounism was a curse to the South, and that the abolition of slavery must bring great and fundamental changes. Some, indeed, of the thinking men are in despair. Unable to accept the new condition of affairs, they imagine that everything is going to ruin. But they are few compared with those who are endeavoring to make the best of the situation, and whatever their views may be as to the fact, the conviction is every day becoming more general among them that all their society and institutions are to be recast, and Northern principles to prevail. They say this in a whisper, but they say it. Dr. Sears continued:—

While I was in the South I attended a meeting of the Teachers' Association of the State of Virginia, and was very much interested by a report and discussion on the subject of a public system of education and free schools, such as we have in the Northern States. The report advocated very strongly the establishment of such a system for Virginia. The discussion went all over the South, and the meeting was made up of the leading Professors of the University of Virginia, and other colleges and high schools in the State—men of high talent and learning. At last there was one old military professor, dressed in his army clothes, who, every one supposed, would be the last man in the State who would advocate such a thing, who was regarded as the very bulwark of conservatism. This old man arose and said:—"Had I lived in the time of the flood, I should have been opposed to it. Had it been proposed to me to build the ark, I should have said it was altogether too big. But the flood has come, and the ark is afloat; and lest I become a fossil and known only as a fossil of that period, I go for universal education." (Applause.) And that sentiment was received as well in that audience as in this, and the report was adopted unanimously, not a dissenting voice. And how else can you account for what has been accomplished and been going on at the present day? I will now allude to the fact that it is the easiest thing in the world to introduce free schools in all the large towns, and they will be well under way in a single month, or perhaps week. The public mind is ready for a system of universal education, no matter what the politics of the individual may be, or the theories which may have existed, because it is seen that on no other basis can the South now prosper or be saved. The consequence is, that men of the highest intelligence and influence are foremost in carrying forward this work. I have scarcely found a man who entered more heartily into the subject than the treasurer of the Confederate Congress, and men of similar positions. Without alluding in any way to anything that is past in our history, they take up this work in earnest and apply themselves to it with a persevering energy and a measure of success that would astonish any one were it proper to give details. The South is at the present time—I speak of it in these generous terms, though we are to make a great distinction between the extreme South and the Border States—in absolute need of the things that we only can give. They feel the necessity of economy; they are determined to be economical and to waste no money, but they don't know how. They have not been trained. They often waste a great amount of means when they are perfectly unconscious of it. There is very little proportion in their transactions between the means and the end to be accomplished. There is almost always one-third more means employed than is called for, for lack of skillful application. They are conscious of their defects, and say that they need an influx of Northern men to initiate practical economy in things which they understand but Southerners don't.

He concluded by saying that the opposition to Northern settlers was every day becoming less. The military and Bureau agents are not cordially received, but it is possible to draw a line between them and the men who go South to settle and make their neighbors prosperous, with no unpleasant associations in their train. The Southern people are opposed to universal suffrage, but not so much to impartial suffrage; that is, the same qualifications for white and black voters. But they will accept the universal if they are obliged to. There will be no fighting, although there has been a great deal heard about it. The South could not be dragooned into another war. The South is today perfectly prostrated in business, the rich men have never been poorer than they are now. The great want is for capital, and if Northern men take their capital over there and enter into partnership with Southern planters they can do well. There were no people so completely ruined as the Southern people; it is impossible for them to rise without our help, and they are now imploring us for it.

DISASTER.

Two Men Killed by Falling from a Church Steeple.

From the Cleveland Leader, July 3.

On Thursday morning near noon a frightful accident occurred at the new Catholic church, St. Malachi's, now in the course of construction at the top of the hill on Washington street, West Side. The walls of the structure are complete, and about seventy feet of the steeple has been constructed. The carpenters were yesterday preparing to raise the beams that are to support the roof in position, and for that purpose had erected a small derrick at the top of the steeple. This derrick was supported by strong guy ropes, and was to all appearances secure in every respect. The derrick at the summit of the steeple was erected for the purpose of hoisting the heavy timbers of a large derrick in position in the centre of the church. These timbers were from seventy to eighty feet in length, and the lower end of one of them rested on a pile of timber. A strong line had been lowered from the small derrick, and the work of raising the heavy stick commenced. The upper end had got nearly to the top of the steeple, while the lower portion was being guided by a party of workmen down an incline plain to the ground, by the aid of bars. By some means the great stick slipped from the plank forming the plain and dropped about four feet to the ground. The jar and spring at the upper end caused one of the guy ropes of the derrick on the steeple to give way, and almost the same instant the feet of the derrick spread apart, forcing out a portion of the walls of the steeple, and fell to the ground, bringing with it two men named Enos Lafler and Dirk Henzink.

Henzink fell head-foremost and died almost instantly. His skull was completely broken up, and he scarcely moved after striking the ground. Lafler died during the afternoon, after being conveyed to his home near the engine house on Huntington street. His leg, arm, and ribs were broken in addition to sustaining frightful internal injuries.

Both men were carpenters, the latter having the contract to do the carpenter work of the church, and was assisting Henzink and overseeing the work of raising the derrick when the accident occurred. The latter went to work on the building that morning for the first time, and was engaged in stowing away the slack of the line when the guy broke. He was a married man, and leaves a family at No. 53 Linden street.

About five feet of the brick wall of the steeple and a window was torn out by the accident. The timber for the large derrick in falling lodged against the side of the steeple, and was shivered into slivers by the force of the concussion. The wonder is more persons were not injured by the falling bricks and timbers, as several men were at work at the base of the steeple at the time of the accident.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The Board of Guardians met yesterday afternoon at the Blockley almshouse, for the purpose of organizing and for transaction of the regular business.

On motion of Mr. Server, Peter A. Keyser acted as temporary chairman.

The Board then proceeded to an election for permanent officers, resulting in the choice of John M. Whitall for President, Frederick A. Server Treasurer, and C. T. Miller Secretary. Messrs. Armstrong and Haines were sworn in by Alderman Warren as members of the Board.

The Board then adjourned until 3½ o'clock, when they were called to order by the President, John M. Whitall.

The House Agent reported the census of the house for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1868, as follows:—Number in the house, 2307; same time last year, 2808; increase, 99. Admitted within the last two weeks, 108; births, 14; deaths, 18; discharged 120; eloped, 54; indentured, 1; number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 36; meals 157. The Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases, $1069·30. The Steward reported the house receipts at $957·91.

The Board of Visitors made their monthly report as follows:—Total expenditures, $121·99; whole number receiving out-door relief, Americans, 567; foreigners, 695; children, 1289; total, 2491.

The Store-keeper reported that he had received 60 lumps of forfeited butter, the net weight of which was 49 pounds.

The Steward's requisitions were read and approved, after which the Board adjourned.

A MEETING OF THE BRICK-MAKERS of the southern portion of the city was held at Kater Hall last evening, Mr. Stewart Forbes in the chair. After roll call, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Reports were received from some of the yards favoring the advance, the employers pledging themselves to give the wages desired by the employes. Adverse reports were also received from several employers. On motion of James Gorman, a vote of thanks was returned to the employers who had given the advance desired. A motion was made by James Guyrl for the appointment of a committee to visit the employers and ascertain their views respecting an advance of wages. Adopted. A motion was also made that when the meeting adjourn, it be to meet on Wednesday evening, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to visit the different yards. Adopted. After the transaction of some unimportant business, an adjournment took place.

WHERE ARE THE OWNERS?—A suit of clothing, consisting of black cloth cap, check pants, striped calico jacket, trimmed with white buttons with the exception of a brass one in the centre of waist, and white shirt, which would fit a youth of eight years, was found on a raft in the Delaware, at Green street wharf, yesterday afternoon.

A suit of light clothing, that would fit a boy of about eleven years, was found on the dock at the foot of Murray street, Delaware river, yesterday morning. It awaits a claimant at the Second District lock-up.

MEETING OF BRICK-MAKERS.—A very large meeting of up-town Brick-makers was held last evening in the Resolution Hose House. Jacob Rush in the chair. A resolution was adopted, requiring men who had resumed work to contribute one dollar per week to strengthen the fund of the society.

A report was presented by Mr. Williams, from the colored Brick-makers, in reference to the progress of that organization. The members of the association expressed a determination to stand firm in the strike.

PHILADELPHIA WATER WORKS.—The following shows the operation of the Philadelphia Water Works during the present year:—

Months.	Total No. of galls. of Water pumped during the month.	Average No. of galls. pumped per day.
January	750 464.967	24 851 786
February	825 581 566	30,914,247
March	849 225,524	28 142 180
April	869,197 073	29 632 897
May	968 861 910	31 719,122
June	1 124 258 325	37 916 924
	5 358,591,965	

HOSPITAL CASES.—Yesterday James Nicholson aged thirty-five years, living at No. 1028 Newton street, while coming down Carpenter street, fell and dislocated his hip.

James Barnett, forty years of age, living in Benna street below Fifteenth, while working a patent hay-cutting machine, had his hand badly mashed. Both were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—Louis Pelzee was so affected by the heat yesterday that he had to be removed to his home on Columbia avenue.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, elected the following officers on the Fourth of July:—President, Thomas McEuen; Vice President, Harris L. Sprost; Secretary, George W. Harris; Assistant Secretary, Peleg Hall; Treasurer, William G. Caldwell; Assistant Treasurer, William Wayne.

ACCIDENT.—At half-past seven o'clock last evening, Robert Kelly, a pawn-broker, residing at No. 1201 Vine street, was seriously injured by his horse running away, and throwing him out of his wagon at Twelfth and Buttonwood streets.

THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 447 tons of Hay and 43 of Straw were weighed and sold at the following prices:—Prime Timothy, per 100 lbs., $1·30@1·38; mixed, $1·20@1·28; inferior, $1@1·15; Straw, $1·25@1·30.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was last evening notified to hold an inquest on the body of a woman, who died suddenly at a house in Middle alley, above Sixth street.

FIRE.—A slight fire occurred at No. 4264 Main street, Frankford, last night.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The City Treasurer has been authorized to borrow on the credit of the city of Philadelphia, such sums of money as may be necessary to meet the current demands of the city treasury, not exceeding in the aggregate $350,000, and redeemable at or within four months from the date of such loans, for which sums so borrowed certificates of city debt shall issue in the form prescribed in existing ordinances, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding six per centum per annum, and which shall be transferable in the same manner as other certificates of the city debt.

—The Duster Fire Company, No. 1½, left this city yesterday afternoon, for Reading, Pa. Each member had on a linen cap, and a linen duster reaching nearly to the heels. The officers had on high hats made of paper, and one or two carried immense tin horns. They were accompanied by a full band of music.

—A meeting of the Young America Cricket Club will be held at the club house, Germantown, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

—A meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Union Republican Association will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the reading room, southeast corner of Laurel and Rachel streets.

—Governor Geary has appointed Samuel Hutchinson, of West Philadelphia, Notary Public, for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to reside in Philadelphia.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES........4 37 | MOON RISES........9 16
SUN SETS........7 38 | HIGH WATER........4 02

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 23
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 24
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 25
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	June 26
Europa	Glasgow	New York	June 26
China	Liverpool	New York	June 27
Celia	London	New York	June 27
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	June 30
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	July 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	July 3
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 4
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	July 4
FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	July 7
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	July 8
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 8
Malta	New York	Liverpool	July 9
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	July 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	July 11
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 11
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	July 11
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	July 11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	July 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 13
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 18
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 8
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 9
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	July 9
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 9
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 11
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 21
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr A. J. Bradshaw, Dix, Richmond, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, Portland, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Mary A. Rich, Bowden, Boston, U. S. Quartermaster.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Abbie Dunn, Fountain, 9 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.
Schr Zeta, Crowell, 8 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Rockingham, Wyman, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber.
Schr Bee, Hearn, 3 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Sussex, Mason, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Wm. B. Morgan, Blades, 3 days from Concord, Del., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

One barque and one full rigged brig, the latter with loss of maintopgallantmast; also, brig C. V. Williams, from Trinidad.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Cordelia King, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 20th ult.
Ship Sitka, Thompson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 20th ult.
Ship Argentine, Morck, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 20th ult.
Ship Abigail Raymond, hence, at Limerick 20th ult.
Ship J. O. Baker, Miller, at Newport 19th ult. from Hamburg.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.
Barque Victoria, Baker, hence, at Matanzas 30th ult.
Barque James Kitchen, Kitchen, hence for Dunkirk, was off Sicily 20th ult.
Barque Oceana, Herlopen, hence, at Cronstadt 18th ultimo.
Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, sailed from Cuxhaven 21st ult. for St. Thomas.
Barque G. W. Horton, Butler, hence for Portsmouth, was below New York 4th inst.
Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Wall, from Trinidad, Cuba, for Philadelphia, had undergone repairs at Key West, and was reshipping cargo on the 30th ult.
Barque Addie McAdam, Partridge, hence at Falmouth 22d ult.
Brig Anna M. Knight, Knight, hence, was at Neuvitas 25th ult.
Brig A. A. Lane, Carver, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 14th ult.
Brig Kate Smith, Shaw, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 21st ult.
Brig Grace Darling, Martin, hence, remained at Cienfuegos 27th ult., chartered to return.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, hence, at Cardenas 27th ultimo.
Brig Wm. Creevy, Faley, from Aspinwall for New York, at Cienfuegos 25th ult.
Brig Union, Hill, for Delaware City, sailed from Havana 28th ult.
Brig Angelia, Brown, hence, at Cardenas 27th ult.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Hoecker, 51 days from Mentone, France, at New York yesterday.
Brig Resolute, hence for Savannah, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, having been 15 days in the Gulf Stream.
Schr W. N. Pharach, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, hence, at Cardenas 27th ultimo.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, hence, at Cienfuegos 27th ult.
Schrs Flying Scud, Mitchell; Mary, Kiloy; J. H. Marvel, Quillen; and Rising Sun, Moore, hence, at Richmond 4th inst.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 3d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that Lightvessel No 29 has been temporarily removed from her station at Frying Pan Shoals, North Carolina, for repairs. Relief Lightvessel No 3, showing the same order and number of lights (two reflector lights), has taken her place.

She can be distinguished by the following marks, viz:—Hull yellow; mastheads and day marks black, with the word "Relief" painted in large black letters on her sides.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
First week of the Terpsichorean Wonder,
R. M. CARROLL.
THE GREAT LINGARD BURLESQUE.
By JOHN MULLIGAN and ARCHY HUGHES.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. THE WILD FAWN.
The Picture Gallery. My Father Sould Charcoal. George the Charmer. Stump Speech. Dancing Master, Clog Dance, etc. 7 6 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

A PERMANENT TONIC,

WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

HEALTH FOR THE SICK.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK.

VIGOR FOR THE FEEBLE.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, *a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron*, strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, giving *Strength*, *Vigor*, and *New Life* to the whole system.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Is a Protoxide of Iron.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Makes the Weak Strong.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Contains no Alcohol.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Builds up the Broken-down.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures the Dyspepsia.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Invigorates the Brain.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Female Weaknesses.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Spring Debility.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Vitalizes and Purifies the Blood.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Restores the Vigor of Youth.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Is Pleasant to take.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent.

Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to invigorate the debilitated system by supplying the blood with its Life Element—IRON, thereby infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

PRICE.

Large Bottles, (24 oz.) $2·00, or 3 for $5·00.
Small Bottles, (10 oz). $1·00, or 6 for $5·00.

If your Druggist does not keep it, send direct to me, and it will be forwarded promptly by express.

A 32 page pamphlet sent *free* to any address.

CAUTION.—In purchasing the PERUVIAN SYRUP, be particular to get the *Genuine*, and not one of the many Alcoholic Elixirs of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron. See that Peruvian Syrup is blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,

No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

For Sale in Philadelphia by

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH Street,

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,

AND BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. 7 1 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE InsurancE CompanY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	131,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679·26.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·35
	Stock and scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00, estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10; Cash in Drawer 298·72	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, Theophilus Paulding, Hugh Craig, Edward Darlington, John R. Penrose, H. Jones Brooke, Henry Sloan, George G. Leiper, William G. Boulton, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, James C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes, James Traquair, William C. Ludwig, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, John D. Taylor, Spencer McIlvaine, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., George W. Bernardou, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, J. B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "

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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22.	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 9 12

INSURE AT HOME.

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS. $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR........PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES........VICE-PRESIDENT.
JNO. W. HORNOR........A. V. P. and ACTUARY.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS........SECRETARY.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. TILLINGHAST & HILT. INSURANCE AGENTS. 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK.
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK.
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL.

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9] PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens, Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, Hon. Stephen T. Wilson, James V. Kirk, R. C. Worthington, Wm. F. Tressam, John Sulick, Edward N. Grattan, Arthur Maginnis, Wm. W. Fenner, Dr. M. McKeen, Nathan Haines, Thomas Williams, Howard A. Mickle, J. Kemp Bartlett, Jonas K. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, Richard D. Wood, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30]

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

HARRIS & NEWHALL,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 515 MINOR Street, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers of
ENGLISH GLAZED HARDWARE, BLASTING AND MANILLA PAPERS 513 3m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1868.

On Changes in Political Opinions.

We lately took occasion to say that while there are numbers of persons accustomed to speak of inconsistencies in politics, as if these were something extraordinary, a little reflection would show that political tergiversations have been practised by the greatest statesmen in all countries. When a well-known English debater had inwrought into one of his elaborate speeches a number of political changes which the late Sir Robert Peel had made in the course of his political career, he was answered with cutting satire by that statesman, that "the gentleman had discharged the accumulations of a vacation!" Not long afterwards the learned and brilliant accuser of Sir Robert Peel so far recanted his former views as to declare "the charge of apostasy is grossly unjust. A man ought no more to be called an apostate because his opinions alter with the opinions of the great body of his contemporaries than he ought to be called an oriental traveller because he is always going round from west to east with the globe and everything that is upon it."

Everybody knows that the tariff question, so bitterly opposed by the South, nearly occasioned a civil war during General Jackson's Administration; yet so late as 1816 some of the Southern statesmen (and among them was Mr. Calhoun himself, who even advocated the minimum provision then for the first time introduced into a tariff bill), with the Southern and New England States went together against a tariff, while the Middle and Western States went for protection! In 1820 a meeting of Boston merchants was held in Faneuil Hall in favor of free trade! They sent Mr. Webster to Congress to represent that interest, and those of our readers who may desire it will find a powerful free trade speech, delivered by Mr. Webster in 1824. As a strange contrast to this, some good-natured writer, not many years ago, raked up a report and resolutions adopted in Tammany Hall, in 1819, by Democratic politicians. This report was in favor of protection! If we retrace our steps a little backwards we will find that the doctrine of consolidation was likewise used by both the contending parties. It was used by the Democrats against the Federal administration of John Adams, in opposition to which the Democrats got up the famous Virginia resolutions, in 1798. When the Democrats favored the war which afterwards took place with Great Britain, the cry of consolidation was raised by the Whigs, who got up the Hartford Convention. The same course was pursued in the United States Bank controversy. When the late Mr. Webster was on one occasion twitted by the late Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, for having changed his opinions on this question, he replied, very justly, "A man may change his opinions, and yet be an honest man."

The slavery question furnishes another instance. Without wishing to detract in the slightest degree the merit justly due to Mr. Antony Benezet, of our State, it must, in justice to Mr. Jefferson, be said that within a very few years of the time of Mr. Benezet's appeal, he attempted, during his first sitting in the Virginia House of Burgesses, in 1769, to get a bill passed to allow owners to manumit slaves, the laws then in existence not allowing them that privilege. General Washington, though a Southern man, would have manumitted his slaves during his lifetime, and was only prevented because they were the property of his wife. His opinions on slavery even then are well known from one of his letters addressed to General Lafayette.

"If you attempt to pass the Catholic disabilities bill, there is an end of the English Constitution," said the Duke of Wellington, and both he and Sir Robert Peel declared that they never, never could be induced to support such a measure, and both afterwards did support it. One of the most powerful opponents when the repeal of the corn laws was proposed, was this same Sir Robert Peel, and yet he afterwards not only gave their repeal his support, but with that manliness and generosity which were never wanting to his character, he publicly declared that the glory and fame of having achieved this happy victory belonged to Mr. Cobden. If we turn to France, the same lesson is repeated. "Think of Thiers and Guizot," somewhere exclaims Mr. Pendennis in Mr. Thackeray's masterly novel, "and then talk to me of your principles."

We might easily manufacture a chapter, and a pretty long one too, from French political history alone. Perhaps the example of the present ruler is enough. Of all the examples we have brought forward, he is the most notable specimen: for all his professions, all his pretended love of freedom we know were insincere, from the time when he addressed himself to the members of the Assembly in 1850, in which he said:—"The noblest object, and the most worthy of an exalted mind, is not to seek when in power how to perpetuate it, but to labor inseparably to fortify, for the benefit of all, those principles of authority and morality which defy the passions of mankind and the instability of laws." We all know what this moralist did in 1851. No, it is not to Louis Napoleon that we would look for justification of change of opinions, or for example of any kind. If monarchs, even of the class known as despotic, such as Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth, have yielded to the public clamor, and withdrawn measures which they had set their minds on, rather than risk a doubtful contest with the people and Parliament, they acted wisely, and with prudential motives. Want of space prevents our illustrating their positions, as we should like to do. But enough, we think, has been shown to satisfy politicians that on the questions of the present day they need not fear on either side to be reproached with inconsistency. On the questions of banking, the currency, the tariff, etc., both the great political parties are now divided. Eminent examples might be produced from either side in support of this view. Thus, to take only one instance:—The Democratic party at one time was conspicuous for its opposition to banking. That opposition ceased long since. Whatever the future may give forth, we of the present day can say this much, in justice to the present party in power, that it accomplished two great works for which it deserves to be remembered, it put down the Rebellion, and it destroyed slavery.

The Two-Third Rule.

The Democratic National Convention at New York adopted the report of the Committee on Organization, recommending the adoption of the rules which governed the National Convention of 1864. Subsequently the question arose whether this action made the two-third rule binding, and no less an authority than the notorious Vallandigham declared that it undoubtedly had such an effect. The President of the Convention announced that he would investigate this question, but he appears to have arrived at no decision before the adjournment yesterday, and meanwhile it seems to be understood that if the two-third rule has not been already adopted, in the manner indicated, it will be passed as a distinct proposition, for the discussion to which we have referred arose on a motion made by Mr. George W. Brewer, of this State, that "no gentleman shall be declared the nominee of this Convention for President of the United States unless he shall receive two-thirds of all the votes cast," which was temporarily withdrawn for the purpose of enabling the presiding officer to ascertain whether it was not unnecessary. The nearest approach to a rejection of this old "landmark of Democracy" was a proposition offered by one of the delegates, that the opinion should be expressed that no future Convention should adopt it. The real reason for the two-third rule has been substantially destroyed. It was invented and sustained mainly to enable the Southern Democrats to prevent the nomination of any candidate supposed to be unsound on the slavery question, and it admirably served this purpose by perpetually warning all Democratic aspirants to high national honors that the conciliation of the South was an indispensable requisite of success. The ground on which the two-third rule was openly advocated was that it was inherently wrong to permit the States in which the Democratic party was in a clear minority, united with a few States that usually chose Democratic electors, to dictate a nominee to the Democratic States, and that the most certain and just method to prevent the latter from being burthened with an obnoxious candidate was to enable one-third of the members of every National Convention to interpose a virtual veto upon the decisions of their associates. This rule has surrounded the nominations of Democratic conventions with great uncertainty. It is difficult enough for a prominent candidate to obtain a majority of votes, and almost impossible to secure a two-third endorsement. The rule has already led to the nomination and election of two candidates, Polk and Pierce, who had never been seriously sustained as Presidential aspirants prior to the assemblage of the Conventions which gave an unexpected stamp to their obscure claims. But on the other hand it prompted Van Buren, smarting under a sense of injustice, to resort to the Free-soil movement of 1848 which defeated General Cass, and it gave the bolters at Charleston in 1860 a fair pretext for their continued opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, which led to the election of Abraham Lincoln, and thus, while the Democracy won two victories by the two-third rule, it was equally powerful, indirectly if not directly, in causing their overthrow on two memorable occasions, and in changing the whole current of American politics. Its tendency to bring to the surface obscure and undeserving men has had a damaging influence upon the welfare of the country. It has practically disseminated the lesson far and wide that true services and spendid abilities are rather an obstacle than an aid to the attainment of the highest honors of the Republic, and that Presidents may be chosen not for what they have done or are capable of doing, but on account of the obscurity of their records, and because they have mingled so little in the turmoils of public life as to have awakened no jealousies, and to have made no active enemies. From present indications the Convention now in session in New York will be guided in its selection of a nominee by this narrow rule. It is probable that, after passing over the few candidates who have been prominently named, it will finally descend to the low level of mediocrity in search of some accidental personage who is in no respect better or worse than thousands of his fellow-Democrats. The action of the Republican Convention at Chicago presents a proud contrast with this system. Although it was bound by no two-third rule, it found a candidate worthy of unanimous support, because he had centred upon himself the affections of the nation by resplendent services. General Grant and the Republican party were alike honored by this nomination, the former by the magnificent endorsement from the patriotic men of the country it implied, and the latter because its aims and purposes were such that the great deliverer of the nation from the assaults of the Rebellion could most worthily and appropriately enforce and represent them. The Democratic party can find no similar representative of its views and principles, and its meagre prospects of success are based rather on schemes designed to blind the American people in reference to its true character and purposes than on the choice of a representative candidate and a truthful platform.

Perspicuous Telegrams.

It would require persons with far greater penetration than any of the general reading public of the United States possesses to understand the despatches received over the cable in regard to the assassination of the Prince of Servia. All that we can definitely make out is that the reigning Prince, name not given, was shot in his garden. The next information is that contained in the following paragraph:—

"A despatch from Paris of June 23, says:—After the accusations brought against Prince Kara-Georgevitch concerning the assassination at Belgrade, an account of the manner in which the news of the event was received by him is of interest. According to the *Correspondence Generale* of Vienna, the old Prince exclaimed, with tears in his eyes, 'Servia, my dear country, what trials have you yet to pass through!'

"The effect produced on the Prince of Montenegro by the crime also appears to have been immense.

"According to the *Debatte*, of Vienna, the sovereign of the Black Mountain, on being informed of the murder, immediately left his residence at Cettigne and shut himself up in the castle inhabited by his mother, thinking he was there alone in safety from the revolvers of the assassins."

Could anything be more intensely vague than this despatch? Who is the Prince of the Black Mountain? Who is the old Prince, and what is there in his saying that is creditable to him? But to keep up the folly we have this morning the following:—

Belgrade, July 6.—C. Nemolovie, brother-in-law of Prince Kara George has been executed for participation in the recent conspiracy.

As we never heard of C. Nemolovie's arrest, or of his trial, or any suspicions directed against him, we must confess to a vague surprise at his untimely execution. If the mind of the Associated Press agent was a logical one, he would know that it aids greatly to the interest of the conclusion if we are given the premises.

Woman's Rights.

Mrs. Susan B. Anthony communicated with the Democratic Convention yesterday, and was not treated with that deference which ancient knights would have been gratified with. Her communication was greeted with great laughter, and no small derision. If a woman so far forgets her sphere, so far unsexes herself as to appear before a body of six hundred men, she cannot expect to be treated with that regard which is her due. So long as she behaves modestly, and by her very helplessness has a claim to attention and respect, we find few cases in America in which she has any cause to complain of any want of deference. But when once she becomes the strong-minded champion of what are inappropriately called "woman's rights," she forfeits all claims to respectful attention. She comes among men priding herself on her capability to take care of herself, and the New York Convention, in receiving with jeers Mrs. Anthony's letter, acted only towards her as she had every reason to justly anticipate. We hope that we will soon hear the end of this indelicate and obtrusive style of females forcing themselves into public notice.

The Sanhedrim in Session.

The Democratic Convention spent the day in silly arguments over petty questions of Parliamentary tactics. A more profitless day for a national convention could not have been imagined. It was completely barren, and indicates a willingness to fritter away time, which does not put the leaders in a very enviable light. The selection of Horatio Seymour as President effectually proves that his declination of the nomination is real. Had he been playing Cæsar, and throwing away the crown only to secure it, he would never have occupied the position he does. It is anticipated that no less than thirty or forty ballots will be necessary before a nomination is made. As spoils, not principles, are the objects aimed at, there is no danger of any lack of harmony as soon as the selection is made.

Consistent.

The Democracy favor retrenchment. That is their constant cry. Next to "death to the nigger" there is none so popular as "economy." To carry out effectually these views Mr. Samuel J. Randall, of our city, offered a resolution in "favor of increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors by paying them in gold or its equivalent." As this would just about cost the Government half as much again annually as is now paid for pensions the gross hypocrisy of the "retrenchment" cry is apparent. The resolution of Mr. Randall was a transparent bid for the soldiers' votes, and is so self-evident that none can be deceived thereby.

A Democratic Speech.

General Thomas Ewing was called upon to address the Democratic Convention yesterday, and did so amid much applause. Comment on his speech is unnecessary, as the text speaks for itself:—

"Since our meeting here we have had the pleasure of friendly intercourse with many of the most prominent Generals of the Confederate army. (Applause.) Knowing them to be men of honor, comparing views with them, and feeling that their views and our views as to the present and future policy of the Government coincide, we will take them, by the hand as brothers, (applause)."

The great Vaux delivered a characteristic speech in New York. Being in a cheerful frame of mind, he declared "We have survived our Constitution and our country;" and proceeded to recommend that the "Fifth of July be hereafter celebrated as the anniversary of the downfall of negro rule and radical tyranny." As the fifth was a singularly hot Sunday, in which nothing was done for or against negro rule, we cannot imagine why it is selected.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cts. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street, 24

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

THE GREAT NAPOLEON WAS FOND of violets, and cultivated them for their fragrance at St Helena; but what is the scent of the violet, or any combination of garden flowers, when compared with the perfume of Puaton's "FLOR DE MAYO?" Let the ladies answer. Sold by all druggists. 1t

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—JULY 6, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. and TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. EXTRA, making TEN PER CENT. payable on demand

Also, a Dividend of THREE FOURTHS PER CENT. being the State Tax for 1868 of Three Mills on assessed value of $250 per share, which will be paid to the State Treasurer for account of the Stockholders; the tax being a lien upon the Stock until paid

7 6 6t J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1868.

The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.

The transfer book will be closed from Saturday, 11th, until 15th inst. W. H. KEMBLE

7 2 thstu6t* Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 408 CHESTNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,

7 6 6t Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office, No. 400 WALNUT Street, JULY 6, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months payable on demand free of all taxes.

7 6 12t ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'y.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railway; Appartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

6 9 th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON Proprietors.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

7 3 1m4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

BANK REPORTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

FRANKFORD, July 6, 1868.

RESOURCES		
Loans and Discounts	$119,486 53	
U S Bonds deposited with Treasurer U. S. to secure circulation	300,000 00	
To secure Deposits	120,000 00	
U. S. Securities on hand	2,150 00	
Philadelphia City Warrants	19,155 12	
		$831,791 65
U. S. Legal Tender notes	86 731 06	
Gold	5,896 00	
National Bank Notes and Fractional Currency	2 354 96	
U. S. 3-per-cent. Certificates	25,000 00	
		113 391 93
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps		1 469 78
Premiums		8291
Banking House		16 000 00
Current Expenses		1,727 94
Due from Banks		117 219 75
Total		$1,081,684 08
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		300,000 00
Surplus Fund		75 000 00
Profits		7,691 39
Circulating Notes outstanding		243 795 00
Deposits		455,197 61
Total		$1,081,684 00

WILLIAM H. SHELMERDINE,

7 7 2t Cashier.

NINTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts	$1,195,762 92	
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States	500 000 00	
Bonds on hand	130 000 00	
Real estate (productive)	132 105 60	
		$1,957,868 52
Legal tender notes and certificates	$415,475 00	
National bank notes	20 624 00	
Fractional currency and stamps	9,729 51	
Pennies	9 925 40	
Due from other banks	413 109 97	
		878 860 48
Expenses and taxes		8,259 24
		$2 844 988 24
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$1,000 000 00
Circulation		417,500 00
Deposits		1,391,154 36
Profit and loss		36 334 88
		$2 844 988 24

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,

7 7 tuth s6t Cashier.

CLOTHING.

"HOW TO MAKE YOUR HORSE GO!"

If you will send one dollar, with your name, Photograph, and Post Office address, to box number something-or-other, New York, you will receive full instructions how to train any horse so as to make him go fast.

But we will give you the receipt for nothing. Here it is:—

"Saddle your horse, and get on him. Just before starting, put a handful of chesnut burrs on the animal's back just under the saddle. Then he will go so fast that if you don't stick fast to him, he will pitch you off."

If this don't succeed in making him go fast, drive round to our store, and ask for a new pair of pantaloons!

A ride on a horse going in this fashion, will tear your clothes, and make you want new ones.

The place where most folks now go for their new clothes is the

BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO,

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF TH FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE 6 18 3m

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

Respectfully invite the public generally to call and examine their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Parties requiring a Good Fit at LOW PRICES, will find it to their advantage to call on us. 4 15 thstu3m

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER SILKS.

Reduced Prices.

BARGAINS IN

LIGHT STRIPES, CHECKS AND CHENES, a $1 00, $1 50, $1 75 to $2 75.

SOLID COLORS, all prevailing shades, at $1 85, $2 00, $2 25 to $2 75.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

DRESS GOODS.

Reduced Prices.

FRENCH PERCALES, best quality, reduced to 87½ cents.

FRENCH PERCALES, 25, 28, 30 cents.

FRENCH PRINTED PIQUES, the best, at 75 cents per yard.

SILK GRENADINES, black and colored grounds, 50 to 75 cents, reduced from 75 cents and $1 25.

SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, $1 00 a yard, formerly $1 62½.

FRENCH ORGANDIES, 50 and 60 cents.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SUMMER CLOAKS AND PELISSES.

Reduced Prices.

SUMMER CLOTH SACKS, at $5, $6, and $10; reduced from $10, $12, and $16.

SILK GARMENTS at $18, $24, and $30; reduced from $24, $32, and $40.

ELEGANT BEDOUIN WRAPPERS, for the Seaside, $10 and $12; usually sold at $15 and $18.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

NEW ARRIVALS IN OUR CHEAP DEPARTMENTS.

Another lot Hemstitched Cambric Hdkfs, at 25 and 35 cents.

French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, 17 cents to $2 a yard; cheap.

Linen Collars, Cuffs, and Sets, 12 15 to 20 cents.

500 Honeycomb Summer Quilts, at $1 87½; usual price $2 50.

Black Hernani, coarse mesh, 33 cents; very cheap.

Ladies' and Misses' Lisle Thread Gloves, 1000 pairs at 25 cents; usually 37½ cents.

Reduction in the price of Ladies' Neck Ties; Chasseur Neck Ties, 50 cents; usual price $1.

Roman Scarf Ties, $1 25, $1 50, usually $2 and $2 50.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 13 mtuthp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A new lot of Nainsook Muslins, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.

Nainsook Plaid and Stripe Muslins, Satin Plaid Nainsooks.

PIQUES! PIQUES!

White Piques, very cheap, etc.

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.

Table Linens Napkins and Towels.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' and Children's Hosiery, and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen.

Children's Linen Handkerchiefs, colored border, 12½ cents.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

3 10 tus PHILADELPHIA.

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS

IN CHOICE SHADES, AT $2 PER YARD.

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S.

OPENED THIS MORNING,

ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS.

Black and White Plaids, $1 12½.

Green and White Plaids, $1 12½.

Blue and White Plaids, $1 12½.

Purple and White Plaids, $1 12½.

One case still Richer, at $1 25.

WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.

I WILL OPEN THIS MORNING

IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR TH SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WISHAM'S.

EIGHTH ST. EMPORIUM

FOR BLACK SILKS.

8-4 White Edge, Heavy, only $1 75.

Gros Grains, Heavy, only $1 87.

Gros Grains, Extra Heavy, only $2.

Lyons Gros Grain, Elegant, only $2 50.

Best Makes from $2 50 to $6 per yard.

ALL THE ABOVE AT [2 6thstu[illegible]rp

WISHAM'S CHEAP SILK STORE.

MOZAMBIQUES 12½ AND 15 CENTS, FORmerly sold at 25 cents per yard.

LAWNS at 12½ and 15 cents.

PRINTED CHALLIES, 12½ cents.

Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods is now offered AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to effect a rapid clearing.

Our stock is varied and embraces the most attractive styles of the Season.

STODDART & BRO.,

7 3 3t Nos. 436, 452 and 454 North SECOND St.

WASH POPLINS 33 CENTS, CLOSING OUT Dress Goods AT REDUCED PRICES.

STODDART & BRO.,

7 3 3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND St.

BISMARK AND PEARL COLORS ALPACAS 37½ cents, from LATE AUCTION SALES.

STODDART & BRO.,

7 3 3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND St.

READ! READ!

Sporting Goods at a Bargain.

The attention of the trade and public is called to the large assortment of

Guns, Fishing Tackle, and other Sporting Goods,

AT NO. 409 CHESNUT SEREET,

Which is being sold at very low rates to close business. Bargains in fine Guns, Fishing Rods, Base Ball and Cricket implements can be had, and the opportunity should not be lost. Call at once, and be satisfied as to our very low rates.

7 6 6* C. S. WESTCOTT.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.—THE Steamship PROMETHEUS is now loading at Cooper's wharf foot of WALNUT Street, and will positively sail SATURDAY next, 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

7 7 4t No. 3 DOCK Street Wharf.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICES

OF

RICH ORGANDIES

AND

ORGANDY ROBES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Will offer to-day magnificent styles of ORGANDIES and ORGANDY ROBES, at a great reduction from former prices, viz:—

ORGANDIES, Reduced from $1 to 50 cents.

ORGANDIES, Reduced from 75 to 87½ cents.

ORGANDY ROBES from $18 to $7.

ONE LOT ROBES from $15 to $4.

Also, one lot of PERCALE ROBES, reduced to $6; former prices, $12.

1 4p

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINCHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS.

LUMBERMAN'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$300,000 00
Paid up in full	300,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank			30,010 15
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transition			15,975 19
Amount of Loans secured by Mortgage, constituting first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing			54,450 00
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, whether of any State or the United States, or of any incorporated city of the United States, or of any other description, specifying the number of shares and the par and market value of the same.			
	Par.	*Market.*	
U. S. 5-20's	$76,900	$83 436 50	
U. S. 7-30's	11 300	12,113 12	
U. S. 10-40's	500	508 75	
Cooke & Co. War Fund Bonds	12,300	11,439 00	
	101,000		107,497 37
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value			142,841 59
	Par.	*Market.*	
	177,850	198 287 25	
Amount of interest on investments made by the Company, due and unpaid			8 859 66
			366,834 80

INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of cash premiums received	165,589 96
Amount of premiums earned	122,008 31
Amount of interest money received from the investment of the Company	4,614 93
Amount of income of the Company from any other source	19,961 45

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses due and unpaid, and claims for losses which are in suit, or contested by the Company	10,000 00
Amount of losses during the year which have not been settled	18,920 34
Amount of dividends declared	15,000 00
Amount of money borrowed, and the value and amount of security given (none borrowed)	3,181 37

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	93,944 70
Amount of Dividends paid during the year (see above)	15,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the Agents and Officers of the Company	35,635 11
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	7,518 22
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company	12,391 51

HERMAN L. POWERS, PRESIDENT.

THOMAS GOODMAN, SECRETARY.

TILLINCHAST & HILT,

AGENTS,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,

No. 409 WALNUT Street,

7 7 tuth s t PHILADELPHIA.

Joseph Tillinghast. David B. Hilt.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 26p

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Schutzenfest—What the "World" says—Local Items.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The New York Schutzenfest of 1868—the greatest and most comprehensive German national festival ever held in this hemisphere—was concluded at Jones' Wood yesterday, or rather as a late hour last night. The Schutzenfest, almost from its inception to its close, may be said to have been an unexampled success. Not only has the weather been all that could be desired—for little or no rain has fallen during the past eight days, and notwithstanding the intense heat, there have been but few hours at the Wood when the strong river gale did not breathe in, coolingly and soothingly, from the near-rolling stream, but the attendance at the *fest* has exceeded the highest anticipations of the managers, and the general interest and enthusiasm among the participants has been steadfast and unflagging to the very close. The chief anxiety, on the part of the committees having the thing in charge, appears to have been to take in enough money to cover the expenses which had been entered into, and which were quite heavy. This they have been more than enabled to do, and the unequivocal success of the present festival will doubtless afford sufficient encouragement for future gatherings of the same nature, equally interesting and equally extensive.

The *World* says that "Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia contributed of their thieves, pickpockets, and roughs" to the Democratic Convention, and mentions also that "not only was every bar-room and saloon in extra working order, but several thousand additional ones were extemporized on the corners and under the trees and awnings." Yet the *World* is happy to state that New York was neither sacked nor burned. Is it possible that Democratic conventions are getting peaceable?

A Copperhead new-paper of this city tells, with unconcealed satisfaction, how Horatio Seymour and Wade Hampton were equally hailed with cheers on their way to the Convention yesterday. There is nothing surprising in that. Their partisans were the same during the war—why should they not be the same now?

—A number of men who were blasting rocks in Twenty-eighth street, were near causing serious injury to life and property in the neighborhood in which they were at work. About 3 P. M. yesterday the building Nos. 4 and 6 Pacific Place, was struck by some of the blasted rocks at which they were at work, and one of the inmates of the house injured.

—The Secretary of the Association for the Prevention of Gambling reports that during last month the members reported the names of forty-one clerks who have visited gambling houses. During the past month forty seven new members were admitted.

DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Collision on Long Island Sound.

Our Hartford and Boston exchanges furnish further details in regard to the collision between the steamers City of Boston and the State of New York, which occurred on Tuesday night. We learn from a private source that the former was densely crowded at the time of the disaster. A despatch to the Boston *Traveller* states that the steamers were running very fast at the time of the collision, and gives a report that for some time previous the State of New York failed to whistle. The special reporter of the Boston *Journal* says that a dense fog hung over the waters, making it impossible to see over a boat's length.

The pilots of the City of Boston claim to have blown their whistle for the State of New York to go to the left; while the captain of the State of New York claims that the whistle of the former boat was changed as soon as the lights of each other were made, and, acting upon the last whistle, he threw his wheel hard to the starboard, and, instead of cutting entirely through the City of Boston, struck her as his boat was shearing.

The same reporter says:—

"The scene on the City of Boston beggars all description. Women, with and without gentlemen, rushed madly about, screaming and moaning in a piteous way. One poor lady, conveying the corpse of her child to Boston, moaned and begged that it might be saved. The officers of both boats acted in a most humane and praiseworthy manner, while to those of the City of New London the passengers could not extend enough of kind feeling. The steamer Narragansett, of the Stonington line, City of New York, of the Norwich line, and City of Lawrence, also of the Norwich line, laid by until their services were no longer needed, when they each went on their way. The thieves, as soon as the danger was pronounced over, commenced pillaging, and very many articles of clothing, etc., were secured by them. The escape from terrible loss of life is indeed providential. Old boatmen pronounce it the most fearful accident within their experience. Captain Williams' calm and collected manner was remarked by all.

"The following is a list of the injured, as far as ascertained:—William B. Hazeltine, Agent Sandford's line of steamers, Boston, severe contusion over left eye, right arm slightly injured, and internally seriously. J. W. Edgeley, Brooklyn, scalded internally, not serious. Mrs. N. B. Walker, Jersey City, severe cut in foot. Henry B. Tracy, Norwich, Conn., right hand scalded. A few other persons were slightly injured. At the time of this writing but three state rooms, out of the five demolished, have been accounted for, and it is feared that the passengers occupying them are lost. Both boats were crowded at the time."

The Hartford *Courant* of Saturday says:—

"Two or three men were carried overboard, but were picked up not much hurt. No lives were lost, but several men were scalded by escaping steam, among them a Mr. Bissell, of this city, James Knowles, of Lowell, and William Pickering, of England. The two latter were badly scalded, and Knowles, it is feared, fatally. John Flaherty, Andrew O'Hara, and John Hennessey, deck hands, had their feet scalded."

The Boston *Traveller* learns from passengers that "the steamers were running very fast at the time, and it is stated that the State of New York had failed to whistle for some time before the accident."

HONDURAS.

The Proposed Interoceanic Railway—$3,000,000 to be Borrowed in the United States.

By a late arrival from Truxillo we have interesting news from the Republic of Honduras.

The project of a new interoceanic railroad through Honduras was in a fair way of being successfully carried out. Mr. McCandlish, the contractor for the railroad, and Mr. Brunlees, acting on behalf of the Government and the bondholders as engineer, had returned to London from Honduras, after examining the route of the proposed railway, and according to the *Gaceta de Truxillo* the reports furnished by them to the British Government and the shareholders were of so brilliant a character that quite an excitement had been produced, with a most favorable effect upon the shares, the price of those already issued having risen, while more shares had been called for. In Honduras the construction of the railway was considered *un fait accompli*. The road will connect Port Cortez, on the bay of Honduras, and La Union, or some point near it, in San Salvador, and will be 210 miles long. It is estimated that it will cost about $20,000,000, and that it will take five years to build it.

Don Pedro Tablada, the agent for the Honduras Colonization Society, established in Havana, had reported that the Government of Honduras had accepted the scheme, and operations would accordingly be immediately commenced. The scheme contemplates the colonization of certain portions of Honduras by emigrants from Europe and the United States, and the development of the immense resources of that country, both vegetable and mineral. It is proposed to raise a loan of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 in the United States, in addition to $10,000,000 already raised in England and France. An agent was shortly to be appointed in New York.

The first dividend of the consolidated foreign debt of Honduras having been duly paid by the Government in London, the public credit of the Republic had improved materially.

Horrible Murder in Kentucky.

A very sad and horrible murder was perpetrated at Mortonsville, Woodford county, Ky., last week, which resulted in the butchering of a young man, T. C. Campbell of Lexington, a clerk at the Central Hotel. Mr. Campbell had gone to Woodford, and stopped near Mortonsville with a friend, whence he had gone on business; but on entering the town on Wednesday, unarmed, he was fired upon by two brothers, named Dillard, with whom an old feud had long existed, and was shot at several times, one of the balls penetrating the head and another the breast. After falling to the ground with two probably mortal wounds, one of the Dillards drew a bowie knife, and rushing up cut his throat from ear to ear. The affair spread a gloom over the whole neighborhood.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—All kinds, styles, and sizes Mens', Youths', Boys', and Children's ready-made equal to custom work in style, fit and make; also, a fine assortment of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A GOOD REFRIGERATOR.—In the season of the year which is fast approaching, one of the most essential requisites in the domestic economy of every well-regulated house is a good Refrigerator, in which fresh provisions can be kept not only cold, but dry. In the quality of dryness many Refrigerators are so defective that the moisture of the air contained within them is condensed upon the lower part of the ice-box, and drops down upon the contents, thereby hastening their decay faster than if they were placed in the open air. One of the best Refrigerators, if not the very best in the market, is that known as the "ZERO REFRIGERATOR," manufactured by ALEXANDER M. LESLEY, No. 605 Sixth Avenue, New York, which received the highest award of the American Institute—a medal and diploma—in 1867, and the first premium at the Louisiana State Fair in 1866.

Mr. Lesley also manufactures the "Zero Milk, Wine, and Water Cooler," in the shape of a small Portable Refrigerator, which can also be used for Fruit and Butter, and which may be kept in the dining-room or in a sick chamber, and easily carried from one room to another, wherever required in hot weather.

A PARIS CORRESPONDENT reports that the Empress Eugenie has struck out of her invitation list two American families, the young ladies belonging to which she considers as too eccentric in dress and manner to be received at court. It is a great wonder that the Eugenies among us will allow so many badly dressed gentlemen to present themselves before them to court when a small investment at Chas Stokes & Co.'s can make the most clownish look like a gentleman "to the manor born."

IT IS ONLY NECESSARY to give Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" a fair and judicious trial to be fully convinced that they are superior to any other offered to the public, or to the medical profession, as a remedy for debility arising from the inactivity of the different functions of the system. Their base is his Wine, combined with the bitter principle of the best tonics (herbs and roots) known to practical chemists. See his advertisement in another colum, or his circulars at the principal Drug Stores.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot, at No. 907 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials, fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels, illustrated and news journals. He receives all the New York journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING *is decidedly the cheapest and best. People will not believe it until they come and examine.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS *for Dress or School are the cheapest, prettiest and best.*
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The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT *is the largest and best in Philadelphia. Has hundreds of different styles of goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM CUTTERS *are men of taste and ability.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR PRICES *are 25 per cent. below other houses producing same goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

FERGUSON—HENDERSON.—On July 4, 1868, by Rev. James Crowe, Mr. JOSEPH FERGUSON and Miss ANNIE HENDERSON, both of this city.

SCOTT—BELL.—On the 11th of June, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. Wheat, of Norristown, JOSEPH L. SCOTT to ANNIE M. BELL, both of this city.

DIED.

CARLIN.—On the 4th instant, LOUISA CARLIN, widow of the late Jonathan Carlin, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Pennsylvania Council, No. 4, U. D. of A., and the Female Union and Ralston Beneficial Society, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at the corner of Lawrence and George streets, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment in West Street Ground.

CLARK.—On the 6th instant, HIRAM CLARK, aged 2[illegible] years.

The relatives and friends, Employes of Neafie & Levy's Works, and Engineers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, back of No. 926 S. Front street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, N. J.

COLKET.—On the 6th instant, HERBERT, infant son of William W. and Jane F. Colket.

Funeral from the residence of S. K. Hoxie, No. 2018 Chesnut street, on Thursday morning, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HERMAN.—On the 6th instant, at Burlington, N.J., Mrs. CATHARINE HERMAN, relict of the late Jacob Herman, aged 98 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Geyer, No. 314 Lombard street, on Thursday morning, July 9, at 10 o'clock.

RODGERS.—On the 6th instant, Mr. JAMES B. RODGERS aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 515 S. Eleventh street, on Thursday at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

SHERIDAN.—On the 6th instant, of apoplexy, JAMES F. SHERIDAN, in the 36th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SUTTON.—On Saturday morning, July 4, of hemorrhage of the lungs, SAMUEL V. SUTTON, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1513 Fine street, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice. Interment in Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

ZANE.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. SARAH, widow of the late Simeon Zane, and daughter of the late Jacob Conover.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 923 Ogden street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Services at First Presbyterian Church, N. L., at 11 o'clock A. M.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
This Institution has no superior in the United States. 6 10

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY & CO
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just finished a large variety
OF
SILVER ARTICLES,
Especially Suitable for
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
All of entirely new and beautiful designs.
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.
1 2mths PHILADELPHIA

ICE PITCHERS,
WAITERS,
GOBLETS.
We are now offering a very large stock of
PLATED WARE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
WE TRIPLE PLATE OUR GOODS, and guarantee full weight of SILVER on each article.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
2 6 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
3 6 rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY FOR COUNTRY AND SEA-SHORE.
Neat boxes of Stationery, of the best
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PAPER,
INITIALS STAMPED GRATIS,
PLAIN OR IN COLORS.
Specially for parties going to SUMMER RESORTS.
*** *Second-grade papers are not offered, except at prices far lower than any other store in the city.*
FIRST-CLASS NOTE PAPER, 5 QUIRES, STAMPED, FOR $1, IN COLORS; OR 75 CENTS, PLAIN.
ENVELOPES TO MATCH, SAME PRICE.
Also, INKS, PENS, PENCILS, PORTFOLIOS, ETC. Call, before buying elsewhere, at
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Stationery sent by express.
Samples of stamping sent by mail. Inclose three stamps to prepay postage.

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7	do.	do.	do.	2	do.
15	do.	do.	do.	4	do.
25	do.	do.	do.	6	do.

Call or write for catalogue, just published, at
CHALLEN'S LIBRARY,
7 3 5t No. 1308 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

PERSONAL.

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,
PRIZE MONEY,
and all claims against the National and State Governments promptly collected. Call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
6 6 stuth 2m One door below Third.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS AT SEVEN DOLLARS AND UPWARDS, WATER COOLERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS AND WASHERS, and a general variety of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
4 28 tuths5p Depot, No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN St.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE
ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3m

WANTS.

MUSICIANS WANTED FOR UNITED States Regimental Bands; also field musicians. Apply at United States Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 520 S. FRONT Street. 7 6 3t 7 2 3t

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN K. BRINGHURST, Deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims against said estate present them to
ELIZABETH BRINGHURST, Executrix.
GEORGE W. GAMBLE, Executor.
7 7 tu 6t* No. 640 FRANKLIN Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 15 3p

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
7-30s converted into 5-20s
STOCKS AND GOLD
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Sovereigns, Napoleons, and all Foreign Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.
Collections made with prompt returns.
Agents for the Union and Central Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
8 8tf PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
Paid at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
6 1tf PHILADELPHIA.
Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.
$5,000,000,
With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,
FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Philipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 73 miles double track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.
This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.
$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,
Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GOLD BOUGHT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
6 22 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.
C. & H. BORIE,
No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
BOWEN & FOX,
6 25 1mrp No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
OFFER FOR SALE
A LIMITED AMOUNT
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company's
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
AND
Union Pacific Railroad Company's
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Coupons cashed at our office.
Pamphlets, Maps, and Bonds, on hand for immediate delivery.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

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Stock and Gold Brokers.
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 9 3p
E. CLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHAMPAGNES.
A Specialty in our Business.
A fresh invoice of Cliquot, Roederer G. H. Mumm's, Jules Mumm's, Heidsieck and Carte d'Or. Sold by us at the agents' prices in New York and Boston.
ALSO, MOSELLES AND ROCKS;
Longworth's Sparkling and Dry Wines,
CLARETS OF DIFFERENT GRADES,
And a choice variety of SHERRIES, FINE BRANDIES, and CORDIALS
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
Importers of Fine Wines,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.
ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.
80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street.
SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18 thstu4t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Mosier French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street, and No. 736 RACE street. 4 17 3mp

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co
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LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
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BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
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THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.
Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 25th JUNE.
Terms, $3·50 per day, or $20 per week. Address
R. R. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island.
N. B.—The music will be under the direction of Mr CARL SENTZ 6 15 25t

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,
Will receive guests June 23.
Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.
Please address, J. F. CAKE,
6 9 tuths2m CAPE ISLAND.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will be opened for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, JUNE 27.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This well-known house has been REMOVED, REMODELED, and very much ENLARGED, with commodious and comfortable rooms.
Located between United States Hotel and the beach. The grounds surrounding are nicely enclosed and well shaded. Guests for the house will leave the cars at U. S. Hotel. NO BAR.
6 12 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.
Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, WILL be opened on and after the Fourth of July, for the season.
Terms—$2·50 per day, or $15 per week.
HUMPHREY HUGHES,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Fare.....$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·5, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers. G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE avenue. [6 30 tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.
The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.
This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that
IT HAS NO EQUAL,
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,
And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the
S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 stuthtf

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S, AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
4 17 3m J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIKKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee, and moderate prices.
Warerooms, No. 610 ARCH Street,
3 4 3m 4p PHILADELPHIA.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1·25, and upwards, At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street, [7 1 2m

NIGHT RAMBLES IN PARIS.

II. The Cite Tournier—Cabaret Balls.

The "Cité Tournier," as it is magniloquently styled, occupies a long, narrow strip of ground in the Rue de Baudrincourt, and consists of a row of seventeen huts, each comprising a single apartment, with a small square patch of earth in front of it. These are M. Tournier's châteaux and parks, as he calls them. At the cité gates are three or four chiffonniers, male and female, all with lighted pipes in their mouths, lanterns and hooks in their hands, and their baskets, which they jocosely style "cabriolets" or "cachemires d'osier," according as the bearers of them belong to the masculine or feminine gender, already swung on their backs, about to sally forth on their nightly rounds. These are the early birds of the cité, for most of its inhabitants are still snoring on their unclean couches, sleeping off the effects of the day's customary debauch.

M. Tournier first does the honor of his own château, formed of two of these huts thrown into one. He is careful to inform us that the iron railings before the windows were not put up, as we might imagine, as a protection against dishonest characters, for there are none in the cité; but to keep his female tenants at a respectful distance. "The women, you see," he remarks, "all run after a fine-looking man like me, so that I am obliged to adopt efficient means to keep them off." Monsieur Tournier has his name inscribed upon his door in capital letters and at full length. Entering the first of the two rooms, M. Tournier apologizes for its being somewhat in disorder. "I was at a ball"—a chiffonnier's, of course—"last night," observes he, "and got up late to-day, and my servant has not yet arranged my salon." The room, we notice, is very well furnished, and is hung round with engravings of incidents in the story of "Abelard and Heloise," to which he directs our attention with the air of a man well versed in the details of the subject, and several portaits of the family Tournier, with, of course, the gilt clock and candlesticks on the mantlepiece. Conducting us to the next apartment, he introduces us to his daughter, standing beside a cradle with a baby in it; which baby a most untidy chiffonnier, whom Tournier styles his valet de chambre, is engaged in rocking to sleep.

We now proceed next door; and as Tournier throws open the gate, he points out to us the neglected state of the "park" in front. "The man who lives here," remarks he, "has no taste for the beauties of nature; he has room enough to plant almost an avenue of trees, and some lilac-bushes and other flowering shrubs, and could grow climbing roses and scarlet runners all over these railings, and yet he does not cultivate so much as a blade of grass." Tournier knocks at the door, but there is no response; he demands of the occupants if they are in bed, but there is still no answer; he shouts to have the door opened, which brings forth the rejoinder, "Va-t-en au diable!" which is too much for M. Tournier. He goes to the window and flings it wide open, then strikes a lucifer-match, and calls to us to look at the kind of den into which these people have converted one of his most elegant châteaux. It is a repetition of what we have already witnessed—rags, refuse, and dirt generally, without a single article of furniture, not even a broken chair or table; a man and woman, who grumble loudly at their privacy being intruded on, lie on a heap of rags at one end of the room, a couple of miserable-looking children sleep among the bones and bottles at the other. After a minute or two the window is closed again, and we proceed to the next "chateau," which turns out to be a slight improvement on the one we have just quitted. It is tenanted by a thickset young man, with long matted hair, stranger alike to brush and comb, and an old woman—his mother, evidently—whose sharp, bony features, and dark brown skin, cause her face to look like a piece of mahogany carving. They are supping or breakfasting together off a hot mess of meat and vegetables, and rise up at our entrance, for the room can boast of a wooden bench and a couple of rickety stools. The floor is strewn with the same motley collection of rags, bones, old iron, glass, and crockery, and the "cabriolet" and "cachemire d'osier," with the hooks and lanterns, are placed in readiness for use. Another hovel we entered was tenanted by a chiffonnier, whom M. Tournier described as hi Jack-of-all-trades — his mason, carpenter, painter, glazier, etc.—possibly some once well-to-do handicraftsman fallen into chiffonnier condition through drink. He and his wife were about to sally forth on their nightly wanderings. He had his "cabriolet" already on his back, and she was busily engaged trimming the lanterns. Directly he caught sight of us he pulled off his cap and bowed, and seizing hold of some tattered garments hung up to dry, which dangled against our heads, flung them into a corner of the room, the walls of which, by the way, were hung round with prints, plaster bas-reliefs, and other artistic waifs reserved from his pickings as a chiffonnier. The rent of one of M. Tournier's châteaux, he informed us, was ten francs a month, payable weekly and in advance, in dread of certain immediate ejectment in case of default.

By this time several other inhabitants of the cité, who had turned out to proceed on their nightly rounds, had gathered around us; and we sallied forth from the cité Tournier with a perfect tribe at our heels. Our guides suggested the proper thing to do would be to invite them to the cabaret opposite, which accordingly was done. Here we ordered half a dozen bottles of "bon Bordeaux," though from what we afterwards learnt of the habits of their class they would no doubt have preferred "gouttes" of "casse poitrine," brandy seasoned with Cayenne pepper.

We now drove to the Rue National, by far the worst among the principal streets of the quarter. It abounds with low wine shops, and bristles with soldiers and policemen. For the accommodation of the former there is a guard-house, with a sentry always pacing up and down, and several soldiers lounging in front. Making our way with difficulty through a crowd of half-drunken men and women, we enter a low cabaret, called the "Brasserie Alsacienne," where we pay five sous each at a small pigeon-hole, and receive tickets good for that amount of drink, and admitting us to the ball-room, a low dingy apartment in the rear, with an orchestra of five performers, all verging toward intoxication, and all in their shirt-sleeves. The propriety of raising the orchestra several feet from the ground has obliged the proprietor to make an opening in the low ceiling of the ball-room for the heads of the musicians, which in consequence are up on the first floor while their legs rest below. Some twenty or thirty couples are dancing, and as many more are seated at narrow wooden tables, smoking and drinking. The men are nearly all young, and their partners are for the most part girls who have about them a certain sloveliness not common to French girls even of the very poorest class. On remarking upon this, our guides explain that the company are almost exclusively Alsacians, employed in the neighboring sugar factories; and that this particular cabaret, where, as may be supposed, beer is the staple drink, is their favorite haunt. The din is something fearful, and "rows" are continually occurring, spite of the customary couple of soldiers posted at places of this description to preserve order. One of the police agents pointed out to us a brutal-looking young fellow who had recently undergone six months' imprisonment for biting one of the soldiers on duty here in a savage manner—holding on with his teeth with such tenacity that they were obliged to beat him over the head with their scabbards to force him to relinquish his hold. At the same moment a dispute arose between a couple of men, who, after expending all the expletives they were acquainted with, fell to blows, and then drew their knives, and thereupon were immediately ejected into the street by the guard. They were quickly followed by several of their partisans, and ere long the melee became general. In another instant blood would have been drawn, but a couple of sergents-de-ville make their appearance. Instantly voices are subdued, and knives concealed; for every man among the crowd knows that in a couple of minutes, if necessary, a picket of soldiers would be on the spot to march them all off to the neighboring guard-house, where the punishment would be something severer than a fine of five shillings. The Imperial Government represses with a strong hand anything in the shape of a street disturbance.

Nearly opposite the Alsacian Sugar-bakers' Hall is the ball-room of the Auvergnats, or *porteurs d'eau*—the water-carriers of Paris. The entrance to the ball-room is through a low, dirty wine-shop, with a counter at one side, and a kitchen railed off at the other, where red herrings and other dainties are temptingly displayed, and against the walls of which a number of rabbit-skins are hanging—first, as a sort of guarantee of the nature of the viands vended at the establishment; and secondly, in the hope of inducing some speculative customer to make a bid for them. The landlord is engaged in serving out drams as fast as he can for the company in the ball-room, which is of the very worst description. The men are *en blouse sale*, or grimy shirt-sleeves, while such of the women as do not wear white caps have their heads bound up with spotted red or yellow handkerchiefs.

Perched up in a little railed pulpit, with a couple of dingy toy tricolor flags waving over his head, is a stout, red-faced musician pumping with more than Gaelic energy at a bagpipe, and giving time to the dance with his heavy wooden sabots. The dancers dance with diabolic fury, but still with elephantine movements, raising their feet as though they were shod with lead. This was not merely the case with the Auvergnats, who danced in sabots, which, of course, have neither the lightness, the flexibility, nor the noiselessness of the dancing-pump, but was common to the entire company, male and female alike. Pinned up against the wall of the ball-room, I noticed a copy of the Auvergnat newspaper, a small sheet started by three or four Parisian journalists, natives of Auvergne, no doubt, and proud of being thought so; for they saunter along the Boulevards in hats like those invariably worn by the Paris porteurs d'eau. These water-carriers are not so clean as their constant contact with the purifying element ought to make them. It is commonly understood that one cannot touch pitch without being defiled; Auvergnats cannot touch even water without a similar result apparently.

From the Auvergnats' ball we strolled up a dark avenue into Mere Mairie's establishment, famed, as the inscription over the gateway informs us, for its "bonne gallette," and its "lapin sauté," where such of the surrounding population as are not addicted to dancing commonly resort on summer evenings. All that we could make out by the dim light of a few oil lamps was a good-sized cabaret standing in a large garden shaded with tall trees, and crowded with tables and benches sufficient to accommodate several hundred persons. Here the workman and the chiffonnier, who cares not for a solitary debauch, repairs in company with his wife and family, to take his "cinquième" of coarse wine, or his "goutte" of brandy, or his "gloria at three sous," while his dirty, happy little children scramble over the tables and benches, munching their "galettes." Finding this phase of domestic felicity rather tedious, we drive off to the "Cité Doré;" not the "golden city," for it has nothing golden about it except its name, which is that of its proprietor (an analytical and manufacturing chemist of some repute), but rather the city of misery. The origin of Cité Doré—the most notorious chiffonniers' haunt in all Paris—is somewhat curious. It occupies a long, narrow strip of ground which formed part of the domain of the old château of Bellevue, converted many years since into an English brewery, of which a certain admiral of the Red was proprietor. The enterprise failed, everything was sold off, and M. Doré became the owner of the ground, a portion of which he desired either to sell or to let on building leases. One day, to his surprise, a chiffonnier called on him, basket on back and hook in hand, and informed him that he desired to rent a piece of his land. On being asked for what purpose, he replied to build a country house for his wife and family. The interview ended in a lease being drawn up for so many square yards of ground at about 4½d. per yard per annum. M. Doré's chiffonnier was laborious, intelligent, and courageous. At daybreak next day he and his numerous family were at work. They dug out the foundations of the house, and at ten sous the cartload purchased any quantity of materials from the demolitions going forward under the auspices of the prefect of the Seine. With this material they commenced to build; but all their skill and labor could not keep pace with the intense anxiety they felt to occupy the house; so, without waiting to construct it after any regular fashion, they put up the outer walls in the best way they could, threw a piece of tarpauling over the top, covered this with earth in which they sowed nasturtiums and convolvuli, and so made a flower-garden on the roof. Their friends came to visit them; and as chiffonniers like to heard together, and there is much in the force of example, the whole of M. Doré's land was rented, and a cité, such as it is, suddenly appeared there.

On the side of the Boulevard d'Italie the Cite Dore is bounded by a belt of low Cabarets, at which a fiery kind of brand, known as "camphre," or, when duly seasoned with cayenne pepper, as "casse poitrine," is the staple drink. There are at least twenty of these drinking-shops to one baker's. At this hour, however, the guests are far from numerous, as it is the rule of the chiffonnier to work by night; it is by day that he gets drunk. The proprietor of one of the cabarets jocosely notifies in large letters over his doorway that "Entrance is free." Another exhibits a comical picture of a pig in his window, with an inscription setting forth that "pork can be had at all hours," in proof of which "here is the pig." The cité can be entered on the side of the boulevard up several dark, narrow passages conducting to flights of break-neck steps. "Voilà la Chaussée d'Antin et les boulevards," exclaimed a chiffonnier to us, as with heavily laden basket on his back he made the ascent. We did not think it prudent to follow him, for these passages have an infamous reputation. According to our guides, even the policemen on the neighboring beats are instructed to avoid them.

We enter the cité with due precaution from the Place Pinel, down a dirty, narrow turning with a large notice-board stuck up at the corner, prohibiting all carts laden with upwards of four tons from entering the Cité Doré, and requiring all horses to move at a walking pace, the object of which is to save the rickety houses from being shaken down. "You have heard," remarks M. Privat d'Anglemont, "of the huts of the Caribees, of the ajoupes of the Maroons, of the Indian wigwam, and the Tartar tent; well all these must be like palaces in comparison with the hovels of the Cité Doré. And yet this region, which would cause an inhabitant of the Chaussée d'Antin to shudder—this town within a town—these people lost in the midst of another people, are only a couple of steps from the Orleans railway, within a stone's throw of the manufactory of the Gobelins, and ten minutes' walk from the Jardin des Plantes." The houses of the Cité Doré are ill-built and of the flimsiest kind; the chimneys, formed of drainage pipes, are loosely fixed to the outside of the walls. The roofs, which are now and then of tin, because old tin is the one thing which has no marketable value at the chiffonniers' exchange, are rarely supplied with gutters, and access to the upper floors, when there happens to be any, is usually by means of a step-ladder in the yard beneath; the lower windows are little else than small square holes, and the rickety doors would yield to a sudden push. We have to pick our way cautiously, for the cité, although it has its miniature "place," its streets and its avenues, (including even an Avenue Bellevue, which looks, I should say, on as much filth and misery as ever were congregated within the same limited space,) its cabarets, its hotels garnis, where beds are let out at four sous the day or night, its blind alleys, and its long flights of steep, break-neck steps—this cite of more than a hundred houses, and with a population as large as any small town, is lighted by a single gas lamp at either end, with an occasional lamp at some of its darkest corners. There is a foul gutter in the middle of the roadway, and any amount of slush and filth, and refuse of all kinds, at the sides. The place appears quite deserted; the inhabitants seem all to have retired for the night, for not a soul is to be seen moving about, and not even a light is visible in any one of the windows, although it is not more than 11 o'clock. We explored the cite from one end to the other with perfect immunity, and were about to take our departure when we observed a light over the door of some low cabaret situated at the end of a blind alley, and heard the sound of loud voices within. Peeping through a crevice in the shutters, we saw half a dozen grimy, ill-looking men seated at a table, four of whom were engaged in a game of piquet. On trying the door we found it fastened, but it was speedily opened, and we all entered. The quality of our guides was evidently instantly discovered, for the landlord at once pulled off his cap and bowed, and all the company, laying down their cards, saluted us, and then eyed the agents askance, as though waiting to see what the next move would be. When they found that it was simply a question (a pretense) of "liquoring up," they were manifestly more at their ease. The landlord suggested as endless a variety of strong drinks as any first-rate American bar could boast of, including the liqueur des braves, the petit lait d'Henri quatre délices des dames, and eau-de-vie, or rather eau-de-feu in the vernacular of the locality, under its various designations of jaune, camphre, tord-boyaux, casse poitrine, or parfait amour—this latter nectar itself to the palate of "Cupidon," as in slang language the chiffonnier is commonly termed, while his basket then goes by the name of his quiver. The sign of cabaret was "The Two Philosophers in spite of themselves," illustrated by a rude painting of a couple of chiffonniers getting comfortably intoxicated.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BITTER CORDIAL.

SCHEETZ'S
CELEBRATED
BITTER CORDIAL.
N. W. Cor. of FIFTH and RACE Sts.

This medical preparation is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sick Stomach, Headache, etc. It creates an appetite proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. As indisputable evidence of its medical properties, we append the following:—

Strong Testimonial from Fire Marshal Blackburn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1868.

Jacob Scheetz, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Some eight months ago, when suffering from great nervous prostration, the result of exposure and overtasked energies, I was induced by you (an old friend) to take as a Tonic your celebrated Bitter Cordial; and so agreeably surprising have been its beneficial effects, that I cannot refrain from thus bearing testimony in its favor. As a beverage, it is as pleasant and delightful as a glass of rich dark-brown Sherry; as an appetizer before meals, perfectly magical, and as a digester of food, the most potent compound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider it one of the happiest combinations of medicinal herbs ever offered to the public as a curative. I most cheerfully and confidently recommend it to every sufferer from Debility, Dyspepsia, and Rheumatism. As a substitute for the villanous alcoholic and vinous concoctions imbibed at too many of the public bars of the present day, it must also prove a blessing.

Very truly yours,
ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,
6 16mwf13t Fire Marshal.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Coatings,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 26m

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
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No. 617 CHESNUT STREET,
Are closing out their
Stock of White Goods, Linens, Shawls, Etc.,
BY AUGUST 1,
They invite the attention of the Trade. (24 10t*

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
5 1] GIRARD ROW.

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FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT Street!

CENTRAL DEPOT

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed
On $20..............................TWO PER CENT
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ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed,

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UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY. The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore, Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2]

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 138 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 133 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1005 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27†

GOVERNMENT SALES.

HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC., AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, July 8, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Brevet Colonel Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., a quantity of Quartermaster's Stores, rated as unserviceable, consisting in part of—

30 Mules, in good order.	100,000 lbs. Iron, assorted,
3 Horses, do.	200 " Iron Wire,
250 Army Wagons,	430 " H. S. Nails,
10 Ambulances,	5,838 " Iron Pipe,
54 sets Lead Mule Harness,	500 " Rope,
35 sets Wheel do.	3,2?8 " Grain Sacks,
25 " Amb. Wheel do.	88 " Sheet Zinc,
8 " " Lead do.	3 2-Horse Wagons,
22 Driving Lines,	3 Carts,
22 Riding Bridles,	180 Wheels,
29 Saddles, assorted,	58 Tail Gates,
111 Horse Blankets,	1,600 feet Hose,
8 Print'g Presses,	124 Buckets, assorted,
16 Chairs,	29 Wagon Whips,
10 Cook Stoves and Fixtures,	247 Bedsteads,
100 Lead Bars,	29 Shovels, assorted.

Together with Tinners', Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, and other articles not enumerated.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General,
7 1 6t Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises lately occupied by the Army Medical Department, situate on the west side of Sixth street, above Oxford, in this city, all the fences, sheds, and materials erected thereon by the United States.

The above-named materials will be sold in one lot, and the purchaser will be allowed until the 31st to remove the same, after which date the ground on which they are situated will be turned over to the owner.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of acceptance of bid; balance to be paid within five days.

Any additional information desired will be furnished by the undersigned.

F. J. CRILLY,
7 6 6t Bvt. Col and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

SALE OF CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At public auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock, A. M., consisting of:—
199 barrels of Flour.
500 pounds of Soda Crackers.
16 gallons Cucumber Pickles
470 gallons Cabbage and Onion Pickles.
180 gallons Mixed Pickles.
350 gallons Onions.
818 gallons Sauer Kraut.

The above stores to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale
The successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.
By order of Major-General Sheridan.
A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M. and C. S. Dist. Ind. Ter.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At Public Auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation consisting of Hospital and other Tents, Clothing, Blankets, Harness, Army Wagons, Wagon Covers, Cooking Utensils, Flags, and numerous other articles, all to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.
Sale to take place at Fort Gibson, C. N., on the 15th day of July, 1868 at 8 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds, to be paid on day of sale.
Successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.
By order of Major-General Sheridan.
A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M., District Indian Territory.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
G. PITKIN & CO.
TENTS SUITABLE FOR SPORTING PURPOSES, AND CHILDREN'S LAWN TENTS, AWNINGS, HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE SHEETS, FLY NETS, ETC. PITKIN & CO.,
6 18 thstu1m No. 71 North SECOND Street.

SHIPPING

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms water-tight compartments and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227* No. 72 BROADWAY New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY, From Pier No 20 North River

Rates of passage payable in currency.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 28†

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.
ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.
For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
1 28†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will despatch their new and splendid steamships from New York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, at lower rates than any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:—
VIA PANAMA.
Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance, and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
2 26† No. 54 Exchange Place, New York

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin...$80 Gold.
Steerage.......................................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway,
2 26† E. CUNARD,

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE..................Saturday, July 11
ETNA (via Halifax)......................Monday, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON........................Saturday, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP......................Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, July 28
CITY OF PARIS.........................Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON.......................Saturday, August 8

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90 gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres.,
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
1 1 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line will commence loading on SATURDAY, 20th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30]
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1]

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.
Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
7 2] Pier 19 North Wharves.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25 currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [2 24]
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 1 5m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!!
The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave ARCH Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, daily, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington for Philadelphia. at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF FARE:—
From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Philadelphia, 10c.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Wilmington, 10c.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 30 CENTS.
For further particulars inquire on board.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 50, and 3 50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, July 4 12½ A. M	Saturday, July 4, 4 P. M

Sunday July 5, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, July 6, 1 P. M	Monday, July 6, 5 P. M
Tuesday, " 7, 1½ P. M	Tuesday, " 7, 5½ P. M
Wed'day, " 8, 1¾ P. M	Wed'day, " 8, 5¾ P. M
Thursday, " 9, 2¼ P. M	Thursday, " 9, 6¼ P. M
Friday, " 10, 2½ P. M	Friday, " 10, 6½ P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 411 tf

ONE WASHINGTON LOBBYIST.

The King Fish in the Shoal that Butler's Net Dragged In.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes as follows:—

The following paragraph from a recent letter by George Alfred Townsend, to the Chicago *Tribune*, is floating around the newspapers:—

Sam Ward, who is prominent in the Butler report, is a good deal of a bird by all accounts, and a type of the generic Washington speculator. He has been all over the world, speaks German, Spanish, Italian, and French; has visited Mexico and the Spanish coast, studied and become perfect in several Indian dialects, published a volume of poems, shipped before the mast, and knows every considerable public man in the country. He drinks only champagne, buys gold at the rate of fifty thousand at a stroke, wears good clothes, is never moody, takes life like a Dutch canal in Easter week, and looks upon Congress as a sort of third house to himself. Such a genius has no dislike of General Butler. He recognizes in the General a thorough man of the world, and attributes all his idiosyncracies to the slight accident of his New England birthplace. The more points General Butler can make on Sam Ward, the more Sam Ward admires General Butler. They match like an educated mule and Dan Rice's learned stallion. The admiration that is lost between them is unfathomable.

Of course there are slight inaccuracies in the above. Mr. Ward has been known to drink other beverages besides champagne; when he does buy gold, fifty thousand at a stroke, it is sure to be on a very small margin; he doesn't remember having shipped before the mast, and has never been suspected by his acquaintances of anything so energetic; and there are several considerable public men in the country with whom he is not on terms of confidential intimacy. But he is nevertheless, as described above, a remarkable person; and as a unique member of the better class of Washington lobbyists, and one of the most prominent in the eyes of the Impeachment investigators, he is interesting enough to have some further mention. By his side Woolley becomes a commonplace sort of a character.

To begin with, he is own brother to the best female poet this country has ever produced, Julia Ward Howe, and, by consequence, brother-in-law to Dr. Howe, the noted friend of the Greeks, whom Mr. Sumner declares we shall yet have as Minister to Greece, in place of Mr. Tuckerman, if *he* is to have any influence with the next Administration. He married a grand-daughter of John Jacob Astor, is the son-in-law of William B. Astor, and father-in-law to John W. Chanler, of New York, who for the last three Congresses has represented the Five Points District in the House. His wife lived but a few years after his marriage, leaving only one child, a daughter. He was soon flung off by the Astors on account of his splendid vices, his daughter was taken by them to be educated, and from that day to this has sustained few relations with her father, save in the matter of a lawsuit about some property.

Bankrupt and abandoned by the wealthy connections, from whom he had derived consideration among moneyed men, he left New York, and began a wandering career, visiting, as is said above, pretty nearly every part of the civilized world worth knowing. In California, where he seemed disposed to establish himself, he got started as a banker, Rodman F. Price, formerly of New Jersey, furnishing the money and respectability in the concern, and Ward furnishing the brains. With his habits, of course, he failed. Then he took a ranch. Finally he came down to faro, as a means of earning an honest livelihood. Naturally his sympathies were with the Southern element in California. He was hand in glove with the conspirators that arranged the murder of Broderick, and was accused by his enemies of having had a share in the plot.

Meanwhile he married again, and, of course, married well. He was, perhaps, an adventurer, but always a blooded one. This time he became the son-in-law of a United States Senator from Louisiana. But before many years his wife left him, took her children, and went to Paris.

During the war he was a Rebel sympathizer. Since its close he very appropriately (as things go in the lobby) became a Washington lobbyist. The lottery companies wanted legal recognition, and so he came on as their agent to secure it, with a wonderfully liberal offer from them to pay as much taxation as the Government desired. Some champagne dealers had misunderstandings with the Revenue officers, and Mr. Ward was to arrange these satisfactorily at the Treasury Department. Furthermore, whatever relations he could establish there would be valuable to speculative gold brokers.

How should such a man succeed? Poor, ignorant reader, to know so little of the ways of our politicians! Why should such a man not succeed? He has very marked ability. He is an accomplished man of the world. Strangely enough, he is also a man of letters. Probably no one head in Washington has more fine brains in it going to seed. He speaks three or four languages fluently and idiomatically. He has published a volume of poems, not wholly unworthy of the sister that wrote the immortal "Battle Hymn of the Republic." He has translated some of Tennyson's shorter poems into French verses so pure and graceful that Frenchmen admire them and attribute the translation to some of their own *litterateurs*. To such lighter fruits of his culture he adds a knowledge of astronomy and of the higher mathematics, remarkable enough to have made some of his investigations the theme of discussion in the Reviews and Scientific Reports. He is a *bon vivant*, a charming dinner-table companion, a hospitable and lavish entertainer.

Is the official whom he wants to seduce a lover of good living? Ward invites him to a charming dinner. Is he fond of fine wines? Ward knows where to secure for him a basket of Moselle, better than the French Minister can command. Is he fond of books? Ward captures him with a present of a rare edition. So he makes himself intimate with the men who have the knowledge or power he wants. Quite naturally General Butler found him knowing when Government gold was going to be sold in New York.

His services seem to have been well rewarded. He lived in fine style through the winter, entertained liberally, was always elegantly dressed, rarely condescended to visit the Capitol or to go to his dinner at the fashionable restaurant in less expensive conveyance than a carriage, sent bottles of fabulously old whisky, or unapproachable French brandy, to his friends, in acknowledgment of the slightest courtesies.

But he came to grief. He fell into Butler's hands, and his business as a lobbyist (which could only flourish in secrecy) was exposed. There are copies of letters in this town now, which he sent to his principals, reciting the particulars and the cost of five dinners that he gave to high officials whose influence he was seeking, describing how they became warm with his wines and eager for cards, and how he gratified them with play, and so contrived the games as that they should win a few hundreds—enough to fool them to the top of their bent, and to inspire them with the greatest desire to oblige their generous but unlucky "victim!"

These exposures ruined his power for harm, and for a time he had such power. But a calamity was next to befal that should render him ridiculous.

Of late years he has generally been accompanied by a bright, handsome, smooth-faced, but right manly-looking little nephew—a boy apparently seventeen or eighteen years of age, named Charley Ward. The uncle's attachment to this dashing young fellow was remarkable. He supplied him with abundant means for elegant dressing, champagne suppers, a team of fast horses, and whatever other accessories a spoiled and rather fast youth might think necessary for his style of living. The two generally traveled together, rode or drove together, went shooting together. Young ladies at the watering-places looked upon Charley Ward as quite an eligible party for flirtations at least, and the gay boy was a favorite in most circles to which his uncle introduced him.

On the heels of exposure here, however, came trouble in New York. A prying police officer took it into his head one day to scrutinize Charley Ward pretty closely. Police officers are apt to be keen-eyed. This one finally ventured to arrest the youngster. For further particulars see the New York *World's* account of the young woman arrested in the disguise of male attire.

It turns out that "Charley's" real name is Julia Morgan, and that Ward picked her up in Mercer street some years ago, took a fancy to her, disguised her in boy's clothes, and has had her with him ever since.

If there is anything to add to this true story it is that probably the career of Sam Ward, as a Washington lobbyist, is about ended; that his grizzly-bearded, rubicund features and jolly figure will no longer appear fitfully about the penetralia of the Treasury Department; that his choice dinners, rare wines, and charming dinner-table talk will no longer delight his official friends, who will probably have suspicions, when the next man without visible means of support wishes to entertain them so lavishly, and that the champagne dealers, gold brokers and lottery companies must look out for a new lobby agent. As to Ward—peace to his remaining years. He has fine brains; more's the pity that they should be so terribly mingled with brass. But bad as is the mixture, he leaves no lobbyist behind him worthy to untie his shoe latchet.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Weston has walked himself out.

—Robert Bonner is in Washington.

—John Minor Botts is visiting friends in Paterson, New Jersey.

—The Hon. Henry Stanbery has resumed the practice of law in Cincinnati.

—The shores of Lake Erie are strewn with the bodies of the Morning Star disaster.

—It is rumored that Mrs. General Grant will soon take up her summer quarters at or near St. Albans.

—The Rev. Mr. Curtis, of Colchester, Conn., is going to Europe, and will sail with the Hartford party on Saturday next.

—Eminent Berlin physicians, it is said, concur in the opinion that both Bismark and King William will die very soon and very suddenly.

—A flag has just been manufactured in Boston by R. M. Yale, to the order of Hon. Anson Burlingame, for the use of the Chinese Embassy.

—Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Stover, and Andrew Johnson, Jr., left Washington yesterday for Tennessee, where they will remain during the summer.

—Hon. Caleb Cushing "is now devoting his time and his great abilities to the interests of his clients." We wish as much could be said of other lawyers.

—John B. Gough will lecture before the Maplewood Institute, at Pittsfield, at the anniversary exercises at the close of the present term on Tuesday, July 14.

—H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, has been twice elected President of the National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association. No former President was ever re-elected.

—Brick Pomeroy, editor of the notorious La Crosse *Democrat*, has taken an office in the *Sun* building, New York, having come on here to look after the interests of his Eastern circulation.

—Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., agent for the Peabody Educational Fund, who has just made a tour through the South, says the papers down there which villify the North, do not represent the sentiment of the masses.

—Rev. George Beebe, the representative of Gosport, Isle of Shoals, N. H., in the Legislature, is the first selectman, minister, physician, justice of the peace, and schoolmaster of that little town. He graduated at the University of New York.

—Mr. M. S. Snow, formerly of Worcester, Mass., High School, and more recently Principal of the Nashville, Tenn., High School, has lately been appointed professor of classics in the University of Nashville and Principal of the Montgomery Bell Academy.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·20 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25 1] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25 1] GEO S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—Paste for Boxmakers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia "Inquirer," Harper Bros., American Tract Society, and others. Sole agents, L. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
1 9] No. 420 COMMERCE Street.

RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; Scranton at 4·05 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope, and at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 11·50 Noon, 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·50 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12·00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15 and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·10 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, South-west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8] H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
5·10 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets $4.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 6·15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10] General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·53 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·18 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1] General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7·02 A. M. and 1·29 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·16 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30, 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·40 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and 10·30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and 7·10	P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 4, 5, 6¼, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¼ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M, 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,

From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 6·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 10] Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Atco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atco	6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic, Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

7 2 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10]

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST, and for all stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 229 S. Delaware Avenue,
27] Philadelphia.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2 1] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

2 27] JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
16 No. 103 JONES' Alley

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR, DINING ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, SUPERIOR SPRING MATTRESSES, FINE BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning.

July 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 138 Congress street (between Front and Second, below Almond street), the entire household furniture, by catalogue. 7 6 2t

Sale No. 1931 Pine Street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO, FINE CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

July 10th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1931 Pine street, by catalogue, the entire Household Furniture. [7 7 3t

May be examined on the day of sale at 8 o'clock.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Peremptory Sale at No. 1134 Market street.

STEAM ENGINES, LATHE, DRILL PRESS, TOOLS, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

July 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1134 Market street, second story, by order of John Davidson, to close the partnership concern of Phelager & Davidson, one eight-horse steam engine and boiler, steam engine unfinished, drill press and tools, made by C. H. Smith; turning lathe and tools, made by C. H. Smith; gearing, etc.

The steam engine may be seen at any time at Beal's Mills No. 327 S. Front street. 7 6 4t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO McClelland & Co.), Auctioneers, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 5]

LARGE SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday morning.

July 9, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by Catalogue for cash 1500 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. [7 6 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

SALE OF FINE NOTE AND LETTER PAPER, WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH, ELEGANT BOUND FRENCH BOOKS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold, in small lots, the stock of a first-class stationery store. The goods will be open for examination on the morning of sale. [1t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

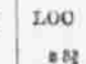
MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,

265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuthsam


C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
5 5] No. 434 RACE Street


A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
65 No. 422 VINE Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

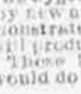
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 tf

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.


NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]


THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 s tu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

JOHN CRUMP.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
12 PHILADELPHIA.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
9 mw] No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

ABYSSINIA.

Letters from Theodorus to the Captives.

The following letters, received by Mr. Rassam, lately captive in Abyssinia, from the Emperor Theodorus, have not hitherto been published:—

FROM THE EMPEROR THEODORUS TO MR. RASSAM.

In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, etc.

I thank God I am well. How do you pass the time? Salutations and greetings to all. I have received your communication, and I thank you for it.

It is not convenient for me at present to receive anything from you; but, by the power of God, whatever you require I will give you.

I thank you for the presents of calico and shirts, but let your servants wear them from me.

Oh, my beloved, send to me for whatever you need, and I will supply it.

Do not fear.

What I require from my friend the Queen, and from you, my brother, is your friendship.

Not that I can say that I am rich, and do not require worldly goods; but, by the power of God, I am more anxious to have you to open my eyes, being a blind ass.

Received the 15th of April, 1867.

FROM THE EMPEROR THEODORUS TO MR. RASSAM.

In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, etc.

Salutations and greetings to all.

Oh, my friend, I have no quarrel with you, nor have I any rancor towards you. Formerly, when I sent you to Magdala, I told my people to watch you; but they sent me an answer that out of precaution they put you in chains. But when I, your friend, am brought by God near you, your chains shall be opened. But until I see the object of your master's Government we will watch you, but without chains. Mr. Flad had brought you stores and money from your country, which he gave to me.

My country was then in rebellion, and I had no bearers to convey them to you. They have, therefore, been wasted.

You will receive from Mr. Flad, Alocka, Ingada, and Thalacka Lech the sum of $2000 in lieu of the things you have lost; also one hundred sheep and fifty cows, which I hope you will accept.

If, by the power of God, I reach you safely, and shall see you face to face, I will consult with you.

Be of good cheer.

Received on the 18th of March, 1868.

European News.

—Letters from Sydney state that efforts are being made to make sugar take an important position among native produce. On the 16th of April 120 bags of yellow winter sugar were sold at prices varying from £33 to £34 per ton, while the highest prices of imported sugar of finest counters on the same day were about £38 per ton. More than fifty persons are growing cane in various directions, and beet growing being is seriously considered.

—The Chinese employ the oil of the tree called Tongchow (light tree) to render manufactured tissues and fabrics perfectly water-proof and inodorous. From experiments made in France this tree is found to grow there equally as well as in China, and may become an important auxiliary to manufacturers.

—The accounts of the small arms factory at Enfield, England, show that in the financial years 1866-67 there were manufactured and sent into store 17,996 cavalry carbines, Richards' patent breech-loading; 8160 muskets, smooth bore, with bayonets; 2180 fusils, do.; 85,033 musket rifles, pattern 53, converted to breech-loaders, on Snider's system; 10,012 short rifles, also converted, and 4998 naval rifles, do. The total value is estimated, according to various modes of computation, of which the lowest is £187,821 and the highest £203,420.

—The statistics collected for the purpose of levying the mill tax in Italy shows that in the 8562 communes of that kingdom, inhabited by 24,253,428 persons, there are 52,568 mills, having 78,813 grinding apparatus. The quantity of wheat annually ground is estimated at 24,520,372 quintals, and of rice 2,885,467 quintals. Other articles ground amount together to 15,792,801 quintals. The total of alimentary substances annually ground is, therefore, 1·78 quintal per head, being 1·01 of wheat, 0·11 of rice, and 0·65 of other substances.

—The Paris *Moniteur* of the 20th June states that the prospects of the harvest continues to progress admirably under the influence of the now prevailing heat. The wheat is filling out, so to say, visibly; in the South the ripening goes on well, and in all parts the flowering and forming of the ear are in the best conditions. The rye, barley, and winter oats present the finest appearance. The spring cereals are growing rapidly, and, in fact, every thing looks well in the fields. The *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique* states that with very few exceptions, the wheat crop will be good and perhaps more than sufficient for the necessities of the population.

—Apropos of the newly discovered letter of Goethe's mother, Prof. Dunzer, of Vienna, closes the controversy thereupon by admitting the genuineness of the letter and the correctness of the hypothesis of Prof. Grimm—namely, that Goethe wrote to his mother to keep the knowledge of his whereabouts a secret until he had himself announced his arrival in Rome to his patron, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, which he did a fortnight later. "And," remarks the Professor, "she observed this instruction so conscientiously that a full month after the receipt of that letter (*i. e.* the letter in question) she wrote to Fritz Stein, in Weimar, in such a manner as to make believe she had received no news of her son. In this way is the seeming contradiction solved.

—The Pennsylvania State Library contained, in 1829, 4838 volumes; it now has 30,500.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA....................JULY 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.............80 | 11 A. M.............88 | 2 P. M.............92

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Norw. barque Eidesvold, Kneeson, Stettin, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Marco Polo, Pitts, Halifax, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, Newport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Georgia, Brier, Portland, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, Boston, Geo. S. Reppller.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, Fall River, Hammet & Neill.
Schr M. J. Adams, Lowe, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Argo, Carey, Norfolk, do.
Schr Mary Ann Frances Boyle, Richmond, do.
Schr J. C. Runyan, Higgee, Newburyport, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Pecora, Caril, Providence, Stanickson & Co.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, New Bedford.
Schr Sedona, Holbrook, Newburyport.
Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, Boston.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Sarah Cobb, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, from Long Island.
Schr Cornelia, Carroll, from Hartford.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Boston.
Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Boston.
Schr J. C. Runyan, Higgee, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR No. 48, Robinson, fm Providence.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, from Wareham.
Schr Sedona, Holbrook, from Salem.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, from New Bedford.
Schr Pecora, Caril, from Bridgeton.

AT QUARANTINE.

Schr William Allen (late Captain Dye), previously reported at Quarantine from Sagua, is ordered to discharge there. Her cargo consists of 451 hhds. and 39 tcs. molasses; 100 hhds. and 10 tcs. sugar, consigned to George C. Carson & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 4th inst.
Barque Agnes, from London for Philadelphia, before reported at Bermuda, was in the marine slip there 27th ult., undergoing repairs.
Brig Carina Church, hence for Bath, put into New York yesterday for a harbor.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, for Philadelphia, was at Cienfuegos 29th ult., discharging.
Schrs W. H. Sargent, Sargeant, Boston, Smith; and Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, hence, at Providence 4th instant.
Schr Edw. Ewing, McDevitt, hence, at New Haven 5th inst.
Schrs H. N. Miller, Miller; J. Klenzle, Steelman; E. R. Graham, Smith; J. Burley Williams; A. S. Cannon, Cobb; R. S. Miller, Henderson; Boston, Nickerson; L. Frazer, Steelman; Caroline, Kienzle; and E. P. Stickney, Mathis, hence, at Boston 5th inst.
Schrs Eastern Belle, Kingman, and Gen. Banks, Ryder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 3d inst.
Schrs A. Bolton, French, and R. Peterson, English, hence, at Boston 4th inst.
Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.
Schrs Anna E. Safford, Hanson, and Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, hence, at Providence 5th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, July 7.—Arrived, steamship France, from Liverpool.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Arrived, steamship Perit, Delaney, from Galveston.
Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lebby, from N. Orleans.
Ship Energy, Caukins, from Liverpool.
Schr Ward G. Parks, Bogart, from Montevideo.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Assault and Battery—Arson—Attempted Burglary, Etc. Etc.

—John Brown, the driver of a cart, was arrested yesterday, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the charge of assault and battery. At Twenty-fifth and Biddle streets a lady was crossing the street, and he drove his cart on her dress, narrowly escaping running over her; the lady fainted. Her husband had John arrested. Alderman Pancoast held him for a further hearing.

—Jacob Peterman and George Baker attacked a man yesterday, at Nicetown, knocked him down and beat him. They were arrested and taken before Aldermen Pancoast and Sinex, who held them in $1000 and $800 bail, respectively, to answer.

—A young man named William Barry was arrested at Tenth and Chesnut streets last evening by Reserve Officer Hill on the charge of setting fire to a house No. 229 Currant alley. Alderman Beitler committed him to answer.

—About 2 o'clock this morning, Officer Ryder, of the Fifth District, heard a noise in the neighborhood of Tenth and Clinton streets, and proceeding up Clinton street, saw two men leaving the rear of a residence between Tenth and Eleventh. He gave chase, and at Eleventh street they separated. He summoned other officers with his rattle but the parties escaped. On returning to the place in Clinton street, where they were first seen, a bundle was discovered under a tree, containing fine shawls, silverware, knives, etc. The goods were taken to the Fifth Police Station, where they await an owner.

—William Butler yesterday imbibed too freely of the ardent, and then crawled into a house on Tenth street, above Ellsworth. He was arrested, and committed by Alderman Bonsall to answer the charge of attempted burglary.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Benjamin Franklin Colon, a colored individual, formerly steward on the United States cutter Glance, yesterday proceeded to No. 4 Madison court, the residence of George Hansbury, a colored shipmate. George was sitting on the steps enjoying the little breeze which was stirring when Colon rushed at him and made three thrusts with a razor, one of which cut Hansbury's coat on the shoulder, but did not enter the flesh. Not satisfied with this, he knocked Hansbury down and kicked him in the jaw. The green-eyed monster, jealousy, was the cause. Recorder Given committed the defendant in default of $1000 bail.

LOST HER WAY.—A German woman twenty-six years of age, named Juliana Hammon, who resides near Allentown, was engaged by some one in this city to do general housework. She arrived in town yesterday and proceeded to the house where she was engaged and left her money and clothes. She then started forth to see the place but lost her way and was unable to tell where she desired to go. Officer Reeder took her to the Central Station and she will be removed to the almshouse till information can be obtained concerning her.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY.—Samuel Wardlow, who was arrested last Saturday for attempting to steal a watch, was rearrested yesterday on a similar charge. He attempted to relieve Mr. Peter Clue of his watch, but that gentleman caught him and handed him over to the police. Recorder Given held him in $600 bail to answer.

LARCENY OF EGGS AND PROVISIONS.—Isabella Parks, in the employ of Messrs. Smick & Fury, Restaurant, at Sixth and Chesnut streets, was arraigned before the Recorder for stealing eggs and provisions from her employers. She admitted the theft and stated she did not receive enough pay, and took the things to make up the deficiency in her wages.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—John Napoleon and John Kelley charged with larceny of rope.

Officer Louis P. Coster testified that he detected the defendants trying to steal rope from a brig lying at a wharf above Race street.

Held in $500 bail to answer at Court.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The following-named gentlemen were elected yesterday to be the Executive officers of the School of Design:—President, William J. Horstmann; Vice-President, James H. Orne; Secretary, P. P. Morris; Treasurer, James L. Claghorn.

SUICIDE.—Francis Haub, a German, forty years of age, residing in the rear of No. 1309 N. Fifth street, committed suicide last evening at half-past 6 o'clock, by hanging himself to a closet-door. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

RUN OVER.—A child six years of age, named Ellen Mooney, was run over at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, by car No. 16, Green and Coates street line, and severely injured about both legs. She was removed to her home, No. 218 Clayton street.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—At 9 o'clock last evening Officer Grimes hauled a man named John Quinn out of the dock at Walnut street wharf. Half an hour later Officer Westcott did the same service for George Caldwell.

RABID CANINES.—Two mad dogs were shot yesterday, one at Sixth and Green and the other at Sixth and Willow. They caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood.

A FOUNDLING.—A female child apparently six months old was picked up on a door-step on Haverford road, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of a boy named John Gettis, who was drowned yesterday while bathing at Green street wharf, was recovered by the Harbor Police.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—John Rogers, alias Chickey Rogers, stole $205 from Daniel Ellis yesterday afternoon. He was arrested by Officer Fuller, and committed by Alderman Beitler.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a woman was found in the water at Laurel Hill. It was removed to the Fairmount Water Works, and the Coroner notified.

SENT BACK.—Aaron Summerfield was arrested this morning, and sent to New York on a requisition from the Governor of that State on the charge of false pretense.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Peirce.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gerard Eaton and William Nellis, charged with the murder of Timothy Heenan, the prisoners proved the absence of material witnesses, and procured a continuance until next term.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—There was but a slim attendance upon Court this morning, the audience being made up principally of parties interested in the cases to be tried, the habitual spectators no doubt having found a more pleasant resort than the close Court-room. The following prison cases were tried:—

Mary Jackson was convicted of a charge of stealing a pair of shoes. The prosecutor testified that he saw her steal them from his store and arrested her immediately.

William Cooper was convicted of a charge of the larceny of mosquito bars from Louis Fouck. This one was also caught in the act.

Edward Smith was convicted of a charge of stealing $43 in pennies from John S. Beaven. He was seen to leave Mr. Beaven's place of business late one evening, and upon information being given it was found that these pennies had been stolen. He was followed and arrested at his father's house, and then he owned up and restored the money.

William Thompson, an ancient dilapidated individual, was convicted of a charge of larceny. He entered a gentleman's house and appropriated a glass lamp but was caught before he could get away with it.

Daniel Murphy was convicted of a charge of stealing clothing. He was seen to go into a house without coat, vest or boots, and to go away with those articles; and shortly afterwards a man living in the house missed those very articles. They were recovered from the prisoner by a policeman.

Thomas Meers was put upon trial, charged with false pretenses. It was testified that the prisoner went into a Market street house, and, representing himself to be a member of a Virginia firm, ordered a bill of goods for them, which was put up, for these people knew the firm spoken of to be perfectly good. In the course of conversation he bought a suit of clothes for himself and had it added to the bill already ordered. A little farther on he borrowed ten dollars, saying that the banks had closed for the day. Suspicions were here raised against him, and he was asked where he was stopping in the city, and he replied that he was to be found at the American Hotel, but when inquiry was made next day he was not there.

But beyond this no further testimony was given; and, though the prosecutor said he had a certificate from the Virginia firm to the effect that the prisoner was not one of them, he could not offer it in evidence, or show otherwise that the prisoner's representation was false. On trial.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES etc., executed in a superior manner, by
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

THE CONVENTION.

The Aspirants for the Democratic Nomination.

The First and Second Ballots.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Question of Adjournment—The New Army Rules—Postponement of the Impeachment Articles.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Continued from First Page.

NEW YORK, July 7.

More Discussion on the Two-third Rule.

Mr. Keernan, New York, hoped and believed that no serious question would arise here, for the sake of the country we want not only to nominate, but to win; and he hoped no man would be nominated here who was not voted for by two-thirds of all the delegates. He hoped there would be no change of the rule as heretofore observed, and that Mr. Richardson's resolution would not be adopted. (Cheers.) He wanted a nomination made only by the concurrent judgment of two-thirds of all the delegates from all the States. (Applause.)

Mr. Richardson rose to reply, but gave way to Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, who said, as Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, that the Committee unanimously supposed that in reporting the two-thirds rule, that it required two-thirds of all the delegates to effect a nomination.

Mr. Hoyt, of Maryland, attempted to offer an amendment to Mr. Richardson's resolution, when the latter withdrew his resolution, and the amendment fell with it.

The Decision.

The Chair announced that as the resolutions had been withdrawn, he would rule as was ruled at the Baltimore and Charleston Conventions, that two-thirds of the entire number of delegates shall be necessary to a nomination. The decision as rendered at Baltimore was read by the Secretary. The Chair urged the audience to be quiet, and repress any manifestations to influence the result of the deliberations of the Convention.

The Tellers.

After some unimportant discussion of points of order, Mr. Bigler moved that the Secretaries of the Convention act as tellers. Agreed to.

New Candidates.

A Nevada delegate inquired whether, after nominations are closed to-day, any new candidates can be brought forward.

The Chair replied that the Convention could at any time bring forward new candidates. Subsequently he said it was in order under the resolution already adopted, for any State to now bring forward its candidates.

The Nominations.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, in order to give an opportunity for States to present their candidates.

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, referred to the gloom which hung over the Democratic party at the close of the war, and reminded the Convention that Connecticut was the first State to pierce the gloom by the election of a Democratic Governor, James E. English, who Connecticut now presents as her candidate.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, said he would vote for Mr. Pendleton, but would leave Ohio to make the nomination.

Mr. Anderson, of Maine, eloquently eulogized and presented the name of General Winfield S. Hancock. (Cheers.)

Mr. Emory, of Maine, on behalf of the minority of the Maine delegation, and in behalf of the laboring masses, nominated George H. Pendleton. (Great cheers in the gallery.)

New Jersey nominated ex-Governor Joel Parker, for whom he claimed a national reputation, stating that while he earnestly supported the national Government throughout the war, he never consented to any usurpation of the rights of the citizens.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, by a unanimous vote of the delegation, nominated Sanford E. Church, who he eulogized as a statesman of enlarged experience, and a man who has always achieved success before the people. (Cheers.)

General McCook, of Ohio, by the unanimous voice of his Convention, placed in nomination George H. Pendleton. (Cheers.)

Mr. Woodward, of Pa., by unanimous vote of the delegation, nominated Hon. Asa Packer. He declared that this nomination was not intended as a mere compliment. The delegation presented him in earnest, good faith, though in great deference to the views of the Convention. They intended to stand by him as long as should seem necessary to give the Convention time enough to rally to his support. The speaker proceeded at some length to present the candidate's public and private merits, and had not concluded when the five minutes allotted to each speaker expired.

Time was called, but, by unanimous consent, Mr. Woodward was permitted to go on. Mr. Packer's name was greeted with applause, mingled with a few cheers.

Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, rose to present the name of one whose claims and qualifications he set forth in a few earnest and forcible remarks, concluding by nominating Andrew Johnson. (Great cheering, both among the delegates and spectators, renewed and long continued.)

Mr. Smith, of Vermont, nominated the only Democratic Governor of New England, James E. English.

A delegate from Virginia endorsed as its first and only choice the nominee of this Convention. (Cheers.)

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, in behalf of a majority of the delegation, nominated James R. Doolittle. (Cheers.)

Mr. Palmer, of Wisconsin, for a minority of the delegation, seconded the nomination of a man who had never been out of the Democratic party, George H. Pendleton.

The First Ballot.

The roll was then called on the first ballot with the following result:—

George H. Pendleton, of Ohio	105
Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee	65
Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania	33½
Sanford E. Church, of New York	33
Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania	26
James E. English, of Connecticut	16
Joel Parker, of New Jersey	13
James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin	13
Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland	8½
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana	2½
Frank P. Blair, of Missouri	1½

Whole vote cast, 317. Necessary to a choice, 212. No choice.

The Convention proceeded to a second ballot.

The Second Ballot.

Mr. Price, of Missouri, assumed the chair here. Five minutes having been allowed for consultation, the roll was called on the second ballot with the following result:—

Pendleton	90½
Johnson	52
Hancock	45
Church	33
Packer	26
Parker	15½
English	12½
Doolittle	12½
Blair	10½
Reverdy Johnson	8
Hendricks	2
Thomas Ewing, Jr.	½

No choice. Texas changed from Andrew Johnson to Hancock, and Virginia gave Blair her additional 10.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Convention was adjourned on Monday, to 10 A. M. of to-day, but at the hour named a very slim attendance was found. The probability being that owing to the confused debate which occurred at the time of the adjournment on Monday, the time to which the adjournment was made was misunderstood by a majority of the delegates, a motion to adjourn till 12 o'clock was made and carried.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Question of Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Republican Senators met in caucus this morning, to consider the question of adjournment and the propriety of voting on Sherman's Funding bill at this session. No definite action was had on either question, and a caucus will probably be called. Many Senators favored adjournment as soon as the Tax and Appropriation bills are disposed of. Senator Sherman pressed his Funding bill strongly, and urged that Congress should not adjourn without passing it. None were in favor of remaining until all the Senators from the Southern States were admitted.

From the general tone of the debate, it looks as if adjournment may be settled on about the 20th or 25th. It seems to be understood that Sherman's funding bill will be considered, and may pass the Senate, but will meet with a strong opposition in the House, and will probably be defeated there.

The Austrian Mission.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at their meeting to-day, agreed to report adversely upon the nomination of Henry A. Smythe, of New York, as Minister to Austria.

The Impeachment Articles.

Thad. Stevens' Impeachment articles were, on his own motion, postponed for two weeks from next Monday. He delivered a strong speech in support of them. The speech was read by McPherson, Clerk of the House.

New Rules for the Army.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, at their meeting to-day, discussed the bill prepared by Generals Sherman, Sheridan and others, embodying the new rules and regulations for the government of the army. It is doubtful that the bill will pass the Senate this session in time for the House to act upon it.

The House Military Committee has therefore commenced to consider the bill, so as to be ready to report when it comes from the Senate. The Committee has also discussed the subject of reducing the army, and curtailing the expenses of the military establishment; but no action was taken.

The Ordnance Frauds.

The joint Committee on Ordnance, meet on Saturday to resume their investigation of the Frauds in Ordnance.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Lucretia Borgia of Modern Times—Her Arrest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Catharine Dushain, residing at Locust Point, is to be arrested and imprisoned on the charge of giving poison to her nephew, George A. Sheehan, on the 19th of April. It now appears that she administered poison to her husband about a year ago, who died from the effects thereof. Miss Sheehan, a sister of the deceased, testified that Mrs. Dushaine gave poison to her to give the husband also, that she found arsenic in a glass of wine given her (Miss Sheehan) to drink.

The cabinet warehouse of Messrs. Tarr & Co., on Gay, near Baltimore street, was partially burned last night. It was fully insured.

The thermometer is 93°. It is getting hotter.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Cold-Blooded Murder of a Negro—A Desperate Affray.

MEMPHIS, July 5.—Last night two whites and one negro went to a house occupied by a negro named Pendleton Ford, at the corner of South and Hernando streets, and gained admittance. Immediately on entering, the negro walked up to the bed where Ford was lying, and without uttering a word shot him through the body. The party then walked away deliberately. Ford died at 5 o'clock this morning. There is no clue to the murderers, notwithstanding that Ford's wife and two other negro women were in the room at the time.

Private A. S. Gregory, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, was shot in the face to-day by Edward O'Neill, lately Chief of the Fire Department. The ball grazed the carotid artery. The difficulty originated in Gregory's visiting O'Neill's sister at his house. On being ordered to leave Gregory rushed at O'Neill who then shot him. O'Neill was arrested and lodged in the Station House. A number of soldiers gathered there vowing vengeance, but the police quietly removed O'Neill.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Cotton firmer; sales at 33c. Flour firm, and 10@15c. higher; 8500 barrels sold—State, $6·65@9·25; Ohio, $8·50@10·75; Western, $6·65@9·75; Southern, $8·90@14·50; California, $10@12·50. Wheat firm at 3@5c. advance. Corn firm, and 1@2c. higher; 26,000 bushels sold at $1·07@1·10. Oats active at 1@2c. advance; 50,000 bushels sold at 84@86½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $27·90. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Cotton steady; middlings, 32½c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; new red, $2·70. Corn dull; white, $1·12@1·15; yellow nominally $1·11@1·12. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye very dull. Pork quiet at $28·75@29. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16½c.; clear sides, 16¾c.; shoulders, 14c. Hams, 21@22c. Lard dull at 17c.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

"The week has opened on an easier money market than we had in the beginning of the month, and the general rate for loans on call was four per cent. Commercial paper continues very scarce, and the best grade is in request at 5@6 per cent. The quarterly statements of all the national banks having now been made up, currency will return to this centre, where the supply promises to be superabundant until October, when an advance in the rate of interest to seven per cent. will probably take place; but no stringency need be apprehended in view of all the conditions affecting the market, the Government having ceased to be a borrower, the contraction of the currency having been stopped, and trade being quiet and on a legitimate cash basis throughout the country. Under these circumstances the supply of money in all the large cities is likely to be fully equal to the demand, not only during the remainder of the year, but so long as contraction is suspended and the Treasury is not a borrower."

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Money continues easy at 4@5 per cent. on call, with considerable demand at the close by small borrowers at the highest rates.

"Sterling Exchange continues active and firm. We quote:—London, 60 days, 110⅛@110¼; London, sight, 110⅝@110¾; London, prime commercial, 109⅞@110; Paris, long, 5·13¾@5·13⅛; Paris, short, 5·10¾@5·10; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Swiss, 5·16¼@5·15; Hamburg, 36⅛@36⅜; Amsterdam, 41⅛@41¼; Frankfort, 41@41¼; Bremen, 79⅛@80; Berlin, 71⅞@72."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 7

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$15000 Pa cp 5s....100	100 sh Read R....c.48 3-16
$2400 City 6s, New....103	200 do....48⅛
$5000 do. New.s5.103	100 sh Cata Prf....29
$300 do. New....103	100 do....29
$1000 Read 6s '70....105¾	100 do....s60. 29
$500 Leh 6s.gold l....88½	100 do....b60. 29
8 sh 2d and 3d....50¼	89 sh Penna R....rec. 52¼
100 sh Leh Nav...b60. 21¾	6 do....52⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New....103	100 sh Leh Nav.s5wn. 21¾
$6000 do. New 2d.103	400 do....ls. 21¾
$900 do. New....103	200 do....ls. 21¾
$7000 Leh 6s, '84....s5. 82½	500 do....ls.s30. 21¾
$1000 Sch N 6s.'82.s5wn 71½	100 do....b30. 21¾
32 sh Penna R....ls. 52½	100 do....b30. 21¾
100 sh Phil & E....b30. 26¾	400 do....b60. 21¾

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R....134¼	Chi. and N. W. prf. 81¼
N.Y. and E. R....69⅞	Chi. and R. I. R....106½
Phil. and Rea. R....96⅞	Pitts. F.W. and Chi.
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 90⅞	R. R....107¼
Cle. and Pitt. R....87½	Gold....141
Chi. and N.W. com. 78⅛	Market dull.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.



POINT BREEZE PARK, FRIDAY, July 10. PURSE AND STAKE $400. Mile heats best in five. Good day and track.

J. LOVETT enters g. g. GEN. THOMAS.
F. WAGNER enters s. g. FRANK WAGNER.
OWNER enters s. g. HARRY.

Privilege of members introducing a male friend suspended. 7 7 3t

FOURTH EDITION

THE CONVENTION

Progress of the Ballots—The Third, Fourth and Fifth—Few Changes, and Nothing Definite.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn till 4 o'clock P. M., but withdrew it on the appeal of friends.

A Correction of the Second Ballot.

Mr. McCook, of Ohio, asked a revision of the last ballot, stating that there was an error somewhere. It was found, on investigation, that the vote of Maryland had been erroneously rendered, and that the total vote for Pendleton was 104, and of Hancock 40½.

A motion for a recess till 4 o'clock P. M. was made and lost.

The Pennsylvania Delegation Retire for Consultation.

The call of the vote on the third ballot was begun. Pennsylvania asked and obtained leave to retire for consultation and in the meantime the call was suspended.

Third and Fourth Ballots.

Virginia, on the third ballot, went to Pendleton with ten votes. (Cheers.)

The result of the third and fourth ballots was announced as follows;—

	Third ballot.	Fourth ballot.
Pendleton	119½	118½
Hancock	45½	43½
A. Johnson	34½	32
Church	33	33
Packer	26	26
Parker	13	13
Doolittle	12	12
Hendricks	9½	11½
R. Johnson	11	8
English	7½	7½
Blair	4½	2½
Ewing	1	1
Horatio Seymour	—	9

The Fifth Ballot.

Florida changed from Hancock to Doolittle Michigan changed from R. Johnson to Hendricks; North Carolina gave 5½ to Hancock and 2½ to Pendleton and 1 to Packer; South Carolina gave 1 for J. Q. Adams; Georgia, 9 for Blair. The vote stood, Indiana not having returned:—

Pendleton	109	Blair	19½
Hancock	46	Doolittle	15
Church	33	Parker	13
Packer	27	R. Johnson	9½
A. Johnson	24	English	7
Hendricks	19½		

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented a petition from citizens of New York protesting against any cession of the Yosemite valley to private parties. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up the joint resolution in relation to the settlement of accounts of certain officers and agents who have disbursed public money under direction of the Chief of Engineers, which was passed.

The money in question was expended in the erection of fortifications in Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) called up the bill to revive and continue in force the act of the 29th of July 1850, and the act amendatory thereof. He explained that a year ago the salaries of most of the district judges were increased from $2000 to $3500, and at that time the law authorizing the payment of the expenses of district judges called out of their districts by Justices of the Supreme Court was repealed that some of the Justices of the Supreme Court doubted their authority to call district judges out of their districts was not also thereby repealed by implication, and desired this declaration that that provision was new in force.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) contended that the expenses ought to be paid notwithstanding the increase of pay, citing the case of the District Judge of Oregon, Judge Deady, who was frequently called into California to hold a Circuit Court because of the large amount of business there.

Messrs. Conness, Cole, and Corbett testified to the same state of facts, and

Mr. Williams moved to amend by providing that the district judge of Oregon receive his expenses for holding a circuit in San Francisco.

Mr. Trumbull reminded the Senate that the increase of salary had been made for the very purpose of compensation for expenses thus incurred. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.), as having been a member of the Committee of Conference on the bill making the increase last year, corroborated the statement of Mr. Trumbull. He produced a letter from District Judge Hoffman, of California, denying that the business of the District Court there was overburthening him.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) said if the letter had been written to affect the pending bill for the creation of a second District Court in California, it was very strange that it had not been sent to one of the Senators from California. He reiterated his statement in regard to the business of the California District Courts.

Mr. Conkling, as a personal friend of Judge Hoffman, said his character was too well known to require any defense of his veracity here.

After a few further remarks from Mr. Conness, the amendment was rejected, and the bill passed.

Whereupon, the morning hour having expired, the consideration of the Tax bill was resumed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Delano (Ohio) introduced a bill to provide for the payment of a certain demand for stores and articles used by the Engineer department in the Army of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) introduced a bill to fix the time for holding the terms of the United States District Court in Virginia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.) asked leave to offer a resolution making the Niagara Ship Canal bill a special order for the 10th of December next.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) objected.

Mr. Julian (Ind.) offered a preamble and resolution reciting the fact of a so-called treaty between the Potowatomie Indians and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad Company, by which 342,000 acres of Indian lands were transferred, at the rate of one dollar an acre, monstrously disproportionate to their value, and instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the facts, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) I rise to a question of privilege. I desire to introduce a resolution, and to follow it with some remarks, but will not ask any further action.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The Latest Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 7—Evening.—Consols 94¼@95 for money and account. United States Five-twenties, 73¼@73½. Erie, 46. Illinois Central, 102.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—Evening.—Cotton sales. 12,000 bales. Barley, 4s. 11d. Peas, 43s. 6d. Petroleum firm. Sugar heavy.

ANTWERP, July 7—Evening.—Petroleum active at 51f.

Particulars of Peter Cagger's Death.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Last night, while Peter Cagger and John E. Develin were driving through Central Park, as they were turning a short curve, a wheel gave way, the carriage was capsized, and Cagger and Develin were dragged several rods under the wreck. Cagger was instantly killed. Mr. Develin was severely injured, and it is feared will not recover. They were on their way to attend the reception at the Manhattan Club. Mr. Cagger's remains are at St. Luke's Hospital, and will leave for Albany to-night.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R....134¼	Chi.& N. W. R. prf.. 81½
N. Y. and Erie R....69¾	Chi. and R. I. R....106½
Ph. and Rea. R....96½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 91	R. R....106¾
Cle. and Pitt. R....87½	Gold....140⅞
Chi. & N. W. R. com. 78⅛	Market dull.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

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N. B. Browne, C. H. Clarke, John Welsh, | J. Gillingham Fell, C. Macalester, E. W. Clark, | Alex. Henry, S. A. Caldwell, Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
R. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm

FIFTH EDITION

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Changes in the Fifth Ballot.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, July 7.—After some delay the vote of Indiana was announced as before for Pendleton, making his vote 122.

The Sixth Ballot

resulted as follows:—

English	6
Hancock	47
Pendleton	122½
Parker	13
Church	33
Packer	27
Andrew Johnson	21
Doolittle	12
Hendricks	30
Blair	5

Missouri cast a ½ vote less than the full vote.

A vote was ordered by States on a motion to adjourn till 6 P. M., which was lost.

A motion to adjourn till to-morrow was carried, when the Convention adjourned till 11 A. M.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day.—

Charles W. Barr, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Virginia.

Louis D. Vizer, to be Assessor for the Third District of Mississippi.

Tubman Ayres, to be Register of the Land Office at Boise City, Idaho.

Edward W. Willet, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Sacramento, California.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R....134½	Chi. and N.W. pref. 81¾
N. Y. and E. R....69¾	Chi. and R. I. R....107
Ph. and Rea. R....96½	Pitts, F.W. and Chi.
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 91	R.R....106¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.. 87½	Gold....140⅞
Chi. and N.W. com 77⅞	Market dull.

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W.	15	Amoskeag	12½
Merrimack, D.	13½	Lowell	11
Cocheco, L.	13½	Wamsutta	10
Sprague	14	Victory	10½
Pacific	12½	Wauregan	11½
American	11½—12½	Arnold	10½
Dunnells	12½	Hamilton	11½—13½
Allens	12½	Richmond	13½
Manchester	11½—12½	Gloucester	12½
Freemans	11½	Mourning	12½
Briggs	11½	Lancaster	13½
Nassau	12½	Oriental	12½—13½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Hartford	14
Berkshire	16	Roanoke	11½
Caledonia	16	Glasgow	14½17

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A.	4-4	17	Pocasset	4-4	17½
Lawrence, C.	4-4	17	" F.	3-4	10½
" F.	4-4	14½	Pepperell, E.		16
" G.	7-8	14	" R.		15
" M.	3-4	14	" O.		14
" H.	3-3	12	" N.		12½
Pacific, Extra	4-4	17	"	7-4	32½
" H.	4-4	17	"	8-4	42½
" L.	4-4	16	"	9-4	47½
Atlantic, A.	4-4	17½	"	10-4	52½
" D.	4-4	17	Boot, S.		15
" L.	4-4	16	" O.		13½
" V.	3-4	14½	" H.		13½
" N.	3-4	10	Appleton, A.	4-4	17½
Superior, XXL	4-4	14½	Laconia, H.	4-4	17½
Shawmut, C.	4-4	16½	" O.		15½
Agawam, F.	4-4	14	" B.		14½
Stark, A.		17	" E.		14½
Massachusetts	4-4	15½	Lyman, E.	4-4	17
" BB.	4-4	15½	" C.	4-4	15½
" E.	7-8	13½	" G.	4-4	13½
Indian Head	4-4	17½	Utica	4-4	22
" "	3-4	14½	Fremont, C.	4-4	13½
Exeter, A.	4-4	13½	Indian Orchard, A.		16
" S.	7-8	12½	" " C.		15
Medford	4-4	16	" " BB.		13½
Augusta	4-4	16	" " W.		12½
"	7-8	15	Great Falls, H.	9-8	15½
Gilboa	4-4	13½	" " J.	4-4	13½
Pittsfield, A.	4-4	13	" " M.		14½
Kennebec	4-4	13	" " S.		13
Everett, AA	4-4	15	Cabot, A.	4-4	16
Shannon	4-4	14½	" W.	4-4	15
Bedford, R.	3-4	10½	Dwight, A.	4-4	15
Conesto Co., E.	3-4	9½	" X.	4-4	11½

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	4-4	28	Dwight	4-4	19
Wamsutta	4-4	25	Ballou & Son	4-4	19
"	5-4	35	"	7-8	12½
Tuscarora	4-4	22½	Lonsdale	4-4	19
Williamsville	4-4	22	" Cambric		27½
Bates	4-4	19	Hill	4-4	18
White Rock	4-4	18	"	7-8	15
Forestdale	4-4	18	Bartlett	3-4	17
Indian River, X.		12½	" 33-inch		14½
" XX.		14	" 31-inch		13½
Attawaugan, X.		12½	James St'm Mills	4-4	16½
" XX.		15	" " 33-inch		14½
Masonville	4-4	18	" " 31-inch		13½
Blackstone	4-4	16	Great Falls, J.	7-8	14
Hope	4-4	16	" K.	4-4	15½
Langdon	4-4	16	" P.	7-4	18
" 42-inch		19	" Q.	4-4	17
" 46-inch		21	Red Bank	4-4	12
Wauregan	4-4	20	Waltham, X.		14
Pepperell	6-4	30	" 42 inch		16½
"	8-4	45	"	8-4	45
"	9-4	51¼	"	9-4	52½
"	10-4	57½	"	10-4	57½
Utica	7-8	24	Franklin Mfg Co	4-4	15½
"	4-4	25	Bay Mills	4-4	20
"	6-4	62½	Putnam, A.	4-4	12
"	10-4	67½	" B.	7-8	11½
Boot, R.	3-4	10½	Green, G.	4-4	13
" B.	4-4	17½	Amoskeag, A.	4-4	18
" W.	5-4	19	" Z.	7-8	13½
Androscoggin	4-4	18	Whitensville	4-4	16
Canoe	3-4	8½	"	7-8	12½

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	30	Otis Company, CC.	23½
York	30	" " BB.	27½
Blue Hill	18	" " AA.	30
Northfield	18	Warren Brown	27½
Oakland	20	Lewiston, Brown	28½
Working Man's	25	Columbian	31
Union	7		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	24	Whittenton, A.	20
York	23	" BB.	16
Uncasville	25½	" C.	14
American	14½	Eagle	12½
Hamilton	21	Thorndike	22½
Everett	15		

TICKS.

York, 28-inch	25	Thorndike	18
York, 32-inch	31½	Methuen, AA	22
Amoskeag, A. C. A	35	Hamilton Regular	26
" A.	30	Willow Brook	31
" B.	26	Everett	20
" C.	23	" A, Extra	33
" D.	20	Hampden, CC.	26
Conestoco 4-4	28	Pearl River	33
" Extra	33	Pittsfield	9½
Swift River	18		

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	14	Pepperell	15½
Laconia	14	Bates	11½
Naumkeag Satteens	17½	Indian Orchard	12½
New Market	14	Everett	15

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	17½	Appleton	17½
Pepperell	17½	Tremont	16
Laconia	17½	Augusta	16
Stark, A.	17½	Winthrop	14

DELAINES.

Pacific	16	Lowell	16
Hamilton	18	Spragues	16
Manchester	16	Armures	20

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamp

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.